THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXIV, No. 4 New York, July 22, 1922 Whole Number 1683

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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"THE DIGEST'S" POLL AT THE 200,000 MARK

MORE THAN 200,000 VOTES have been received, and are tabulated herewith, in THE DIGEST'S poll of ten million voters of the nation on the questions of Prohibition and the Soldiers' Bonus. The net result, in the prohibition column, of this more than doubling of the first return, published last week, seems to be a slight decrease of "wet" sentiment. Exprest in percentages, the relative strength of "dry," "moist" and "wet" sentiment, in the first week's returns ran:

Those favoring the continuation and enforcement of the present laws, 34.28%.

Those favoring modification to permit light wines and beers, 41.90%.

Those in favor of the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, 23.82%.

The present doubled vote, as tabulated in summary on this page and in detail on the page following, shows the percentages as 36.94, 41.05, and 22.01. The change, it will be seen, has been very slight. It remains true that the voters, counting both those who vote for modification and repeal as against the present law, are registering themselves strongly against the continuation and enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment and the Volstead Act. It remains equally true that they are registering themselves strongly in favor of the Prohibition Amendment, admitting that a large proportion of those favoring the modification of the Volstead Law would by no means go back to the "free days" before the passage of the Prohibition Amendment.

This frame of mind, that is, opposition to the old "wide-open" régime, combined with opposition to a completely "dry" nation, is emphasized in the thousands of letters about the poll which are coming in from all parts of the country, and all sorts of people. The most common burden of these letters, among those who attack the Volstead Law, is opposition to the saloon and all it stood for. Some hundreds of writers suggest laws such as obtain in Quebec and British Columbia, where there are no saloons, but citizens may buy what they wish from Government stores. "The Volstead Act is an absolute failure, except that it put the saloons out of business," writes a real estate dealer in Omaha, Nebraska, speaking for this large contingent. "Uncle Sam is the only one who can dispense liquor and do it right," and a designer and manufacturer of art embroideries in Rutherford, N. J., puts himself on record as "against any restoration of the saloon, but for some law for the restricted sale of pure liquor and the Government supervision."

Such proposals as these, the strict Prohibitionists reply, are attacks on the Constitution, specifically on the Eighteenth Amendment. Some of the more vigorous upholders of this point of view even consider that, since the whole question of Prohibition has been decided by the Eighteenth Amendment, there is no way in which a lawful modification of the present laws, in favor of light wines and beers, can be obtained. Thus William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York and President of the Allied Citizens of America, after being shown THE DIGEST'S first returns, set forth his views in the following statement:

"While believing fully in the honesty, good faith and fairness of THE LITERARY DIGEST, I have placed on record, before seeing any of the figures, my belief, and fear, that its nation-wide poll on the Prohibition question, as submitted, is unwise, must be inconclusive, and may be a hindrance instead of a help to law enforcement and law observance.

"In the first place, there is a clear and fundamental distinction between taking a poll on a question which is yet to be decided and taking a poll on a question which has been decided. In the latter case the issue inevitably presented to many minds is whether the law which represents the decision shall be enforced.

"Question two or 'B.' 'Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers' is inherently vicious in that, by implication, and without authority, it seems to concede the liquor claim which is unqualifiedly challenged by the friends of Prohibition, that wine and beer of sufficient alcoholic content to satisfy the wets can be manufactured and sold for beverage purposes without violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

"Former President Taft, most eminent of the Anti-Prohibitionists, now Chief Justice of the United States, said two years ago: 'I am not in favor of allowing light wines and beer to be sold under the Eighteenth Amendment. I believe it would defeat the purpose of the amendment. No such distinction as that between wines and beer on the one hand and spirituous liquors on the other is practicable as a police measure. I did not favor National Prohibition when it was an issue. It has been adopted under constitutional forms by the people, and it should be enforced in good faith. Any such loophole as light wines and beer would make an amendment a laughing stock.'

"By this poll in this form THE LITERARY DIGEST is impliedly

PROHIBITION

Those in favor of the strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law	76,597
Those in favor of a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beer	85,151
Those in favor of repealing the Prohibition Amendment	45,646

SOLDIERS' BONUS

	Yes	*No*
Do you favor a Federal Bonus for all soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the World War?	102,978	102,370

SUMMARY OF THE FIRST 207,394 VOTES.

The votes here tabulated are those received up to and including July 6, while THE DIGEST'S record-breaking poll was getting under way. The recent receipt of votes has been at a rate more than double that of the first two weeks, and next week's issue will deal with some 350,000 ballots.

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DETAILED TABULATION OF THE VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Votes Received up to and Including July 6th 1922

	For Enforcement	*For Modification*	*For Repeal*
NEW ENGLAND STATES			
1 Maine	24	17	17
2 New Hampshire	16	13	3
3 Vermont	16	6	6
4 Massachusetts	7,549	8,037	4,683
5 Rhode Island	7	14	17
6 Connecticut	34	39	20
TOTAL VOTES	7,646	8,126	4,746
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES			
1 New York	12,378	17,006	9,514
2 New Jersey	1,544	2,345	1,284
3 Pennsylvania	12,547	12,576	8,910
TOTAL VOTES	26,469	31,927	19,708
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Ohio	6,340	4,562	1,942
2 Indiana	215	114	55
3 Illinois	13,331	15,926	8,959
4 Michigan	268	177	61
5 Wisconsin	275	252	96
TOTAL VOTES	20,429	21,031	11,113
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Minnesota	327	398	93
2 Iowa	2,747	2,794	1,146
3 Missouri	2,347	1,990	1,400
4 North Dakota	16	17	1
5 South Dakota	21	9	2
6 Nebraska	72	44	19
7 Kansas	2,981	1,668	661
TOTAL VOTES	8,511	6,920	3,322
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Kentucky	27	25	28
2 Tennessee	42	17	10
3 Alabama	23	19	5
4 Mississippi	13	11	5
TOTAL VOTES	105	72	48
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES			
1 Arkansas	15	12	1
2 Louisiana	12	13	3
3 Oklahoma	43	29	7
4 Texas	168	85	31
TOTAL VOTES	238	139	42
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES			
1 Delaware	6	4	3
2 Maryland	277	562	561
3 Dist. of Columbia	14	27	8
4 Virginia	28	27	9
5 West Virginia	18	20	4
6 North Carolina	32	14	7
7 South Carolina	10	11	4
8 Georgia	175	259	88
9 Florida	11	4	8
TOTAL VOTES	571	928	692
MOUNTAIN STATES			
1 Montana	11	16	8
2 Idaho	9	13	5
3 Wyoming	2	5	...
4 Colorado	31	30	11
5 New Mexico	5	5	1
6 Arizona	8	3	...
7 Utah	8	16	6
8 Nevada	1	1	1
TOTAL VOTES	75	89	32
PACIFIC STATES			
1 Washington	4,028	3,894	1,169
2 Oregon	28	22	6
3 California	8,497	12,003	4,768
TOTAL VOTES	12,553	15,919	5,943
GRAND TOTAL	76,597	85,151	45,646

assuring those who vote in the affirmative on this second proposition that their objective can lawfully be secured provided they show sufficient strength. This, in fact, reinforces the campaign of misrepresentation upon this question which has been unscrupulously pushed by a nullification press.

"From the reaction already apparent from the Prohibition forces within my own State I am convinced that a considerable proportion of those in favor of Prohibition will refuse to participate in this poll on the ground that they are not willing even to that extent to countenance the submission of what they believe to be an improper question. If this be generally true, and because of this scruple I shall decline to give any general advice or make any general request to friends of Prohibition to participate (while on the other hand the wets, recognizing the advantage to them in this situation are already making efforts to utilize it for their own advantage), then the result will not only not be an accurate index of National sentiment but may be also the means of hampering officials from the President down who are trying to enforce the law; and of postponing general recognition of the fact that the only issue on Prohibition in America to-day in a simple choice between enforcement and observance on one hand and anarchy on the other."

This attitude, that there is no alternative between an absolutely "dry" America on the one hand, and a state of anarchy on the other, came out very strongly when Secretary of War Weeks gave his recent interview in favor of light wines and beers to a group of newspaper correspondents at the Pennsylvania Military College. Several correspondents of THE DIGEST now repeat the arguments used then. Thus the president of a lumber company in San Francisco writes that "the only hope for those who want light wines and beers is to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, and the vote of thirteen legislatures can prevent this."

The Prohibition Amendment was adopted, of course, by State Legislatures, and a very significant fact comes out in checking up the present DIGEST poll by States. In spite of the popular majority on the other side, reaching the proportion of nearly two to one, the States are classified, by the small vote so far received from most of them, as twenty-five to twenty-one in favor of strict enforcement—leaving out two States with very small votes, both of which are tied for enforcement and repeal.

Representatives of organizations in favor of a modification of the present liquor law, as well as Mr. Anderson of the Anti-Saloon League, previously quoted, have been asked to comment, in accordance with THE DIGEST's policy of treating both sides of debated questions, on the first returns of the poll. Their replies will be given next week.

"There is noticeable uncertainty as to the true state of public opinion toward the Prohibition Amendment," says the New York *Tribune* in an editorial discussion of the poll, printed previous to the announcement of the first returns. "Such uncertainty THE LITERARY DIGEST may lessen, even if it does not end it. As an indication of sentiment, the returns from 10,000,000 ballots should be fairly accurate. Whatever the final tabulation, it will furnish a definite indication of popular sentiment. To the degree that both sides refrain from propaganda, the findings will be valuable."

It may be mentioned, in this connection, that representatives both of the Anti-Saloon League and of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment have suggested the danger that ballots might be counterfeited by unscrupulous persons in the other camp, especially since the ballots do not carry individual numbers. Ample precautions have been taken against counterfeiting, which permit persons acquainted with THE DIGEST ballot to recognize it after a very brief test. In a poll of the magnitude of the present one, individually numbered cards might be imitated, with counterfeit numbers by the thousands, before the deception was discovered. This is hardly possible with the system now in use on THE DIGEST post-card ballots.

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DIVIDED VOTES AND OPINIONS ON THE BONUS

"THE BOYS DIFFER a great deal on this subject," remarks an ex-Marine in a letter which he encloses with his vote in favor of adjusted compensation for all soldiers and sailors who wore the uniform during the World War. THE DIGEST'S poll seems to reveal a similar state of mind in the country at large. Last week's returns showed, out of a total of approximately 94,000 votes, 46,609 in favor and 47,469 opposed. In this week's total of 205,000 votes, the balance is even closer, less than 2,000 votes representing the slight swing, since last week, to the "yes" side of the argument.

As in the first report published last week, the pro-bonus strength is shown to lie in the Middle West and Far West, with the East strongly opposed. Pennsylvania, it appears, represents an intermediate point, with the "pros" and "antis" approaching a balance, altho the "anti" vote here has slightly strengthened, pro rata, since the last count. In the East North Central States, however, the vote is running almost two to one in favor of the measure, with Illinois leading the procession. California continues to register itself in favor at approximately the same ratio shown in last week's table. Returns from most sections of the country, outside of the large cities, however, are as yet only getting under way.

The even balance of opinion shown by the tabulation of the vote is emphasized by the letters with which many voters accompany their ballots. The necessity of reducing the questions to the lowest common denominators, for use on the ballot, leaves an opening for much qualification and discussion. Many of those who write in make their bonus vote contingent on some other event. Thus the proprietor of a machine-shop in Bellingham, Washington, is in favor of the bonus with the proviso that "if the individual States have already given a bonus, deduct that from the Federal bonus for that State's soldier." He also advises: "Raise this money by direct taxation, so much per head, the same for everybody, and take the soldier boys forever out of politics." A man who writes on the stationery of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers urges a "Federal bonus of not less than $1,000 paid at once, to all men who voluntarily offered their services, and to no others." Another writer favors the bonus "provided the Allies are compelled to pay their debts to us, but on no other condition whatever." The sales tax is opposed by numerous pro-bonus advocates who make their vote in favor of the bonus conditional on the non-passage of such a law. A lumber dealer in West Brownsville, Pennsylvania, who served seventeen months as private in France, and argues very strongly in favor of the adjusted compensation bill, adds: "But first of all, we are fighting to get our 'buddies' in hospitals, and get more hospitals for the number of sick and wounded. By all means take care of them first."

Many of the pro-bonus voters who include a bit of comment with their ballots, confine themselves to a line or two of enthusiastic approval, such as that sent in by the representative of a lamp company in East Aurora, New York, who urges: "I say, give the boys the bonus—they earned it." *The American Legion Weekly*, speaking for the thousands of ex-soldiers in the Legion, whom it describes as "so sold on the adjusted compensation idea that there is no longer any need for argument in the ranks," argues in a lively editorial in the issue of July 21:

"Since when has a twenty-year insurance policy degraded its holder?

"Since when have men owning their own homes and farms been considered undesirable citizens?

"Since when has it been a disadvantage to a nation to have

HOW THE STATES ARE VOTING ON THE SOLDIERS' BONUS

Votes Received up to and Including July 6th, 1922

	Vote "Yes"	*Vote "No"*
NEW ENGLAND STATES		
1 Maine	24	34
2 New Hampshire	13	19
3 Vermont	9	20
4 Massachusetts	7,155	12,994
5 Rhode Island	18	19
6 Connecticut	32	61
TOTAL VOTES	7,251	13,147
MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES		
1 New York	13,890	25,033
2 New Jersey	1,645	3,615
3 Pennsylvania	15,839	17,669
TOTAL VOTES	31,374	46,317
EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Ohio	7,376	5,214
2 Indiana	203	174
3 Illinois	25,109	12,547
4 Michigan	257	235
5 Wisconsin	411	205
TOTAL VOTES	33,356	18,376
WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Minnesota	399	408
2 Iowa	4,369	2,195
3 Missouri	2,945	2,827
4 North Dakota	13	24
5 South Dakota	17	15
6 Nebraska	73	59
7 Kansas	3,201	1,979
TOTAL VOTES	11,017	7,507
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Kentucky	28	50
2 Tennessee	23	46
3 Alabama	21	29
4 Mississippi	13	17
TOTAL VOTES	85	142
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES		
1 Arkansas	16	11
2 Louisiana	12	15
3 Oklahoma	55	25
4 Texas	150	144
TOTAL VOTES	233	195
SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES		
1 Delaware	1	12
2 Maryland	497	897
3 District of Columbia	18	31
4 Virginia	24	42
5 West Virginia	24	19
6 North Carolina	25	28
7 South Carolina	9	16
8 Georgia	185	334
9 Florida	16	7
TOTAL VOTES	799	1,386
MOUNTAIN STATES		
1 Montana	16	13
2 Idaho	16	11
3 Wyoming	4	3
4 Colorado	34	33
5 New Mexico	7	4
6 Arizona	7	3
7 Utah	18	12
8 Nevada	....	3
TOTAL VOTES	102	82
PACIFIC STATES		
1 Washington	4,784	4,125
2 Oregon	38	17
3 California	13,939	10,977
TOTAL VOTES	18,761	15,119
GRAND TOTAL	102,978	102,270

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A MASS DEMONSTRATION IN DEFENSE OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC.

The day following Foreign Minister Rathenau's assassination more than 500,000 persons assembled in the Lustgarten, Berlin, to offer their loyalty to the Republic and show their determination to resist its enemies to the uttermost.

its young men highly trained in the occupations they depend on for their livelihood?

"Since when has it been a misfortune to have public lands occupied by young men who will make them productive?

"These questions arise ironically as we see selfish and uninformed men still blindly opposing the adjusted compensation bill, and refusing to consider how much actual good to the country itself, aside from the benefit to the individual veteran, will result from the passage of the law."

The downright opponents of the bill, aside from the few who write in to express the opinion that the country can not afford the expense involved, present a variety of reasons.

"If a sound man wants a bonus, I do not want him to talk to me about patriotism," remarks a printer in Olean, New York. "I had a son in the Marines, and that is what he heard from the old man." If a soldier is disabled, he should be pensioned, argues Silus G. Burdick, a veteran of the Civil War, the present Secretary and Treasurer of the National Society of Andersonville Survivors. He writes: "At fourteen years of age, I served my country four years in the Civil War, volunteering at $11 a month without bounty, promise or pension. I did not ask for a pension until 1884, twenty-four years after I was wounded and then was granted $8 a month on total disability. Every man owes his country his service in his youth." Concentrate on the men who were disabled and on getting work for the men who left good jobs and on education for those who had to quit to go to camp, urge several opponents of the blanket compensation bill. "My son served fifteen months, most of them in France," writes a hardware dealer in Holland, Michigan, who takes this point of view. "He has had his education, has had no difficulty in finding work in his line, and as far as we can discover, has fully recovered from the strain he received in France where he served in the Artillery. I should not favor a bonus for such as he." Another bonus opponent, in Wakefield, Massachusetts, writes that he had two sons in the war, one in the Mine-Laying Fleet in the North Sea, the other in the Marine Corps, and "neither one is in favor of the bonus as they believe they should not be paid for doing their duty. But they are much put out at the laxity of the Government in providing for the wounded men." W. A. Cather, of 150 Broadway, New York, concludes his argument against the bonus idea:

"I am voting to have the Government *not* giving me several hundred dollars. This whole bonus scheme is economically unsound and contemplates an inequitable distribution of money."

PERILS THAT MENACE THE GERMAN REPUBLIC

THE ASSASSINS WHO MURDERED RATHENAU on June 24 were gunning not only for Germany's Foreign Minister, many say, but for the German Republic itself. Certainly those shots seem to have loosed a series of events and rumors which sharply menaced the existence of Germany's Republican Government. Such a threat, as the New York *World* points out, "is not an affair of the Germans alone, but of all who care about the peace of Europe." In the weeks immediately following Rathenau's death, dispatches from Germany represented the Republic as imperilled by Monarchist plots, by Bolshevist plots, and by a catastrophic fall of the mark. In the early days of this month London dispatches told of secret reports from Berlin which represented Germany as "hovering on the brink of financial disaster which is almost certain to entail the fall of the Republican Government, leaving the road free for open conflict between Royalists aiming at the restoration of the monarchy and extremists urging communism." Both Reds and Royalists, we are reminded, advocate the tearing up of the Versailles Treaty.

About the same time a Paris dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* quoted a report of the Guarantee Committee to the Reparations Commission which described Germany as "on the verge of being engulfed by a social and economic catastrophe which will shake Europe to its very foundations." At this time the mark had dropt to 500 to the dollar, while prices were steadily soaring. As Raymond Gram Swing wrote in *The Wall Street Journal:*

"The reason the news from Germany is so alarming is because it is not new. That is the real point. Anything that happens in Germany must be alarming unless it reflects some change for the better in the basic facts about her condition. At present the German case is like a sum in arithmetic: inflation plus political weakness equals disaster. How many American bankers have said the same thing! But there is nothing new in repeating in other words: a 500-mark dollar plus the murder of Rathenau threatens chaos."

Second only to the menace of bankruptcy, say many correspondents, is Germany's peril from Monarchist intrigues. In France, says a Paris dispatch to the New York *World*, Premier Poincaré "has no fear of a Bolshevist uprising in Germany," but sees the only source of danger in the reactionary Right. To meet this menace the Reichstag has introduced legislation pro-

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viding the death penalty or life imprisonment for conspiracy against the Republic, but we are told that Bavaria, where anti-Republican feeling is strongest, refuses to accept these protective measures. The new German Army, according to a Berlin dispatch to the New York *Times*, is suspected of being "not much more reliable to-day than it was at the time of Kapp's counter-revolution." Maximilian Harden, the German publicist, who was recently attacked and wounded by Royalists, complains that the Republic has hitherto "coddled" its militaristic and Monarchist plotters; and he suggests that "a clear but unthreatening declaration from the great Powers" might help the situation. This declaration, he says, should be to the effect that: "Every help will be accorded to a democratic, peaceful Germany, but there will be no intercourse with a Germany returned to monarchism." From London Sir Philip Gibbs cables the New York *Herald* that "nothing can avert a political convulsion in Germany more violent than what has yet happened," because "the German people have not yet decided between the two opposing ideas which divided them from top to bottom." He goes on to say:

"One idea is a republican democracy fulfilling the obligations of defeat so far as is humanly possible, winning relief from what is not possible by growing common sense and the friendliness of other people no longer desirous of vengeance beyond the bounds of justice, and realizing the interdependence of all civilized nations in commerce, society and health. That was Rathenau's philosophy and for that he was killed.

"On the other side is the idea of monarchial Germany holding fast to old traditions of might and military force, with a sternly disciplined democracy drilled to obey orders and die as gun fodder when so required. The old caste, faithful to the old imperial flag and scepter idea, the aristocracy, with all its prerogatives of rank and wealth against the rising claims of democracy, lies low for a moment in provincial castles or Berlin apartments, needs time to establish its policy of force against all enemies within and without. But it is convinced it can avoid the obligations of defeat by stubborn resistance until, in twenty years from now, or less, defeat itself will be turned to victory by a new invasion of France, with or without Russia in alliance, and the next time without a halt to Paris.

"Those two ideas clash within the soul of the people, which is Germany, like the conflicting natures of Jekyll and Hyde, acid and alkali, positive and negative electricity. The clash of thought must lead to explosion. One side or the other must win with no uncertain victory before the riddle of Germany, and with it that of Europe, is solved."

But the real peril to the German Republic, others assure us, is not reaction, but Bolshevism. Thus General von Ludendorff, lately of the Imperial German Staff, makes the following statement in a Berlin dispatch to the New York *World:*

"Socialistic Government would be disastrous in Germany because it would Bolshevize Germany. With Germany and Russia both Bolshevistic it would mean that important parts of the earth would be submitted to the orders of the Third International, giving it new stimulative power which would threaten the culture and civilization of the entire world.

"Herein lies the great question of the moment. The momentary special question as to whether or not Germany shall be subjected to certain dynastic or monarchistic movements is not so important."

And from Moscow, through the pages of *Die Rote Fahne* (The Red Flag), comes this appeal to the German workers:

"German social democracy has reaped as it has sowed, when, in November, 1918, it turned its power over to the bourgeoisie. Do not permit the Social Democrats now, as before, to go from words to machine-guns against your advance guards. Down with reaction! Down with the bourgeois coalition government!"

The boldness of the Monarchist plotters in Germany, with their policy of assassination by the card-index system, causes the New York *Tribune* to ask "whether the German people at heart want a republic?" But this daily believes that the "rickety German Republic" will flounder along "not because it is wanted, but because of lack of an alternative," and evidence in support of this forecast is found in sundry quarters. Mr. William G. Shepherd, an American journalist of varied European experience, who has recently returned from a trip through Germany, believes that "Germany is a republic to stay." Writing in *Our World* (New York), he tells us that no American of any occupation who travels over Germany "can reach any other conclusion unless he be himself an American Junker and spends his entire time in the circles of his German brethren." Mr. Shepherd concedes that there are those in Germany who favor a return to the monarchy, but limits them to the Junker class and "some of the business men." But against them is the "average German" in a population of seventy millions, who has "found too much good in the Republic" ever to wish to abandon it, and this informant continues:

"To-day, in Germany, if you are able to reach into German homes you will find that the coming of the republic has given the fathers and mothers of Germany a new hope that they will not lose except with life's blood."

To those who consider the assassination of Dr. Walther Rathenau a sign that the republic is crumbling, the New York Socialist *Call* points out that the murder "appears to have brought about a solidarity of the population opposed to the Monarchists and the Junkers." It is certain, we are assured, that the Socialist party and the unionists in Germany will tend to draw closer together to avert the danger of a Monarchist plot.

Berlin dispatches cite as another good sign of unity that the German People's Party has announced its readiness to join the Clerical and Social Democratic parties in the Government coalition. (Chancellor Wirth is affiliated with the left wing of the Clerical party.) The action of the German People's Party, we are further informed, was taken in response to a joint invitation from Coalition parties for a union of national elements for "active aid in the work of safeguarding and building up the republic." The fact that Mr. Hugo Stinnes, Germany's most famous capitalist, is prominently identified with the German People's Party, throws suspicion on this party's act of rapprochement, in the view of cynical judges. Yet those of less doubting mind call attention to the unmistakable tone of a resolution adopted by the Central Committee of the People's Party in connection with legislation proposed to curb attacks upon the republic. As quoted in Berlin dispatches, this resolution reads:

"We are convinced that the reconstruction of Germany is only possible on the basis of a republican constitution. We therefore agree with legislation for the protection of the constitution, if such legislation is not one-sided. We demand from the Government the maintenance of authority."

Perhaps of greatest weight is the opinion of Dr. Georg Michaelis, former Imperial German Chancellor, who held office for three and a half months under Kaiser Wilhelm in 1917. In the New York *World*, Dr. Michaelis is quoted as saying in part:

"There is only a small group that is really reactionary. They say it would be best for Germany to expel the Government with guns. These are the first-line young fellows, some students, some former officers, and the Junkers of whom you have heard—the landlords and their sons. It is a small force, but it is dangerous.

"In years from now, perhaps, the German people may discuss in orderly parliamentary proceedings which is better for Germany—a monarchy or a republic. And everybody may say it is a monarchy, if reconstructed—a monarchy with better guaranties than before. But do not misunderstand me. I am not attempting to make a reconstruction.

"Yet there is a great fraction of the German people who are in their hearts Monarchists and who say that democracy is not the right form of government for Germany. They are very quiet and clever, and they wait and watch how things go. The working of the Government may lead one day again to monarchic ideas."

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REPUBLICAN SHOTS AT THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF

A NOTICEABLE FEATURE of the mass of comment coming from newspapers and party leaders on the tariff bill now before the Senate is the amount of criticism—some of it pretty sharp—that is coming from within the Republican party itself. There is so much of this, in fact, that it seems of sufficient interest to "digest" it into one article, and present it to our readers in concise form, without the slightest prejudice against those who favor the bill. According to Carter Field, Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Tribune*, "most of the staunch Republican newspapers of the country are

THE STRENUOUS LIFE.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

against the measure," while Senator La Follette, Republican, of Wisconsin, declares that if the proposed tariff bill is passed before fall a Democratic House will be elected this year, and a Democratic President in 1924. Other Republican Senators, such as Borah of Idaho, Norris of Nebraska, Cummins of Iowa, Townsend of Michigan, Lenroot of Wisconsin, and Edge of New Jersey, advise against the passage of the bill at this time; some of them even go so far as to say they will not vote for it. So acute is the resentment against the proposed tariff, says a Washington correspondent of the Republican New York *Herald*, that "there is growing doubt as to the political wisdom of putting the measure into law." As the independent Republican New Haven *Journal-Courier* puts it:

"The Republican tariff-makers will do well to proceed with care. In other days they were under attack, but they had a loyal party press to explain, justify and defend. To-day party newspapers are among the sharpest critics of sky-high tariff."

"Probably no tariff bill ever aroused so much antagonism throughout the country as the one now under consideration," observes the Republican Indianapolis *News*. Nor, adds the independent financial New York *Journal of Commerce*, "has any Republican tariff ever been so long in fighting its way through Congress, because no tariff has encountered so much opposition in its own party." It is to Republican and independent Republican comment, therefore, that we shall confine ourselves in this article; the Democratic attitude is well known.

"It would be impossible to compute what the proposed tariff bill would cost the American people," asserts the Republican St. Paul *Pioneer Press;* "the higher cost of sugar will be noticed in every American family, just as will be noticed the higher cost of gloves, shoes, clothing, and all other necessities." In view of this fact, observes the Republican New York *Herald*, "such treatment of American women, newly possest of the ballot, is nothing less than political as well as economic lunacy." Continues the *Herald:*

"The people of the United States are prepared for and demand duties that are reasonably protective of domestic industry when it is carefully managed, efficiently productive and not greedy. But the people of the United States never will stand for duties that repudiate the very fundamentals of the American tariff system.

"And a tariff that simply keeps up excessive prices at home, a tariff that jacks up the cost of living when the cost of living ought to come down, is absolutely contrary to and irreconcilable with the fundamental principles of the American tariff system."

"The tariff as a whole is rotten and dishonest," maintains the independent Republican New York *Globe;* "it is a tariff for buncombe only." Moreover, its passage will bring unpleasant political and economic consequences, predicts this paper. Then the *Globe* reminds us that history has a way of repeating itself:

"Sponsors of the proposed tariff should remember that the protectionist tariff of 1816 was followed by the terrible business depression of 1819; that the rates of the very high 'tariff of abominations' in 1828 were greatly reduced in 1832; that even this reduction was found insufficient in 1833; that the high McKinley tariff of 1890 was followed by a Democratic landslide in 1891 and the election of Cleveland in 1892; that under the Dingley tariff of 1897 the cost of living in this country rose so fast that it became a byword; that the Payne-Aldrich bill, on the whole highly similar to the present one, was followed by a Progressive landslide in Congress in 1911, and the loss of the election to the Democrats in 1912. This is not a history which should fill Republican leaders with complacency."

In view of these historical facts, maintains the New York *Tribune*, "it would be political folly for the Republican party to pass a tariff bill before the fall elections. Besides, our exports far exceed our imports, and our manufacturers do not need a prohibitive tariff; the time is not ripe for tariff revision."

The Treasury Department, we are told by W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the independent Republican Seattle *Times*, "has made an analysis of the tariff bill which is condemnatory." "Both Secretaries Mellon and Hoover," says this experienced observer, "take the view that it would have a serious adverse effect in the development of foreign markets for American goods, and the collection of our war debts in Europe." "At the very best," thinks Mr. Jermane, "the tariff bill can be only a makeshift, mainly because of disturbed world conditions."

Some of the "back-scratching" that is said to be going on in the Senate is pointed out by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald:* "The tremendous subsidy granted to California in return for the support of Senators Johnson and Shortridge amounts to millions of dollars on lemons alone, while almonds, walnuts, dates, figs, raisins and olives will take other millions from the pockets of the American people." The 30-cent duty on wheat means a higher price for bread, avers the New York *Herald*, while the wool schedule, in the opinion of the Republican Minneapolis *Tribune*, "will compel the public to pay $4 more for each suit of clothes and $7 more for each overcoat than it is now paying. Moreover, the clothing manufacturers do not want this tariff, the retailers do not want it, and most assuredly the consuming public does not want it."

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JUST BEFORE THE HOLD-UP THE BOYS SHOW SIGNS OF WEAKENING.

—Knott in the Dallas *News* (Dem.).

THE G. O. P. MOUNT EVEREST.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.).

OF COURSE THE DEMOCRATS ARE FIRING A FEW SHELLS, TOO.

If the cotton schedule, even with Senator Smoot's last-minute amendments, is enacted, it will cost the people of the country at least $500,000,000 a year, asserts the independent Republican Utica *Press*, which goes on to say that "if this tariff bill is enacted, living expenses will go soaring again." "Tariff-making, as it is being practised, is a form of price-kiting," agrees the independent Republican Lincoln (Neb.) *State Journal;* "the shrewdest trader, the most powerful negotiator, comes out ahead. The rest come out behind. The farmer, for all his dubious live-stock and meat tariff, is sure to lose more than he gains." As the Republican New York *Sun* puts it:

"The American people have hardly yet had time to adjust themselves to the recent decline in the cost of living; they are not in the humor to tolerate the new boost in prices which would inevitably result from the passage of this bill.

"Their opposition is the more pronounced because they realize that many of the very industries which the measure is designed to benefit would in the end suffer from its operation. What these industries would gain through enhanced prices in the home market they would lose through the hampering of the nation's foreign trade. The country which does not buy from abroad perforce can not sell abroad."

"As the days go by," notes the Republican Springfield *Union*, "the difficulties of making a tariff bill to fit present conditions become more pronounced, and the possibilities of an unfavorable reaction upon the public more evident." For, the independent Republican Chicago *Daily News* points out, "the proposed tariff bill is full of jokers and outrageous iniquities." "What the Senate ought to do with the tariff bill is to postpone consideration of it until after election," thinks the independent Republican New Haven *Journal-Courier;* "for the people are wiser than they used to be, and it will not do to undertake to fool them on a large scale." As for postponement—

"We admit that it will take a great deal of courage to do this, but it will take a great deal more to defend it on the stump if it becomes a law."

Other Republican and independent Republican editors, on the other hand, are equally sincere in their advocacy of the proposed tariff. "It is earnestly to be hoped that the Senate will hasten its work upon the bill," remarks the Republican Syracuse *Post-Standard;* "the sooner it becomes law the better." "Congress should go ahead with the bill, and quit wasting time on side issues," agrees the Republican Washington *Post*, which is generally considered to be very close to the Administration. "Even if the tariff does add to the cost of living," argues the Republican Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, "the man with a job at good wages is better able to buy higher priced goods than a man without a job is able to purchase cheaper goods."

Another fact which pro-tariff Republican editors point out is that the United States is about the only country of any importance that has not enacted a general tariff since the Armistice. The opposition to a tariff, writes J. B. Gordon in *The National Republican*, Washington organ of the party, "comes mainly from free-traders, importers and international bankers." Continues this writer:

"The argument that no tariff should be written in this country until world conditions become normal is asinine. No student of history and no observer of European conditions but knows that it will be at least a generation before conditions become normal. No great upheaval such as the World War, which absolutely wipes out all economic landmarks and remakes the map of the world, can take place without leaving in its wake at least a generation of reconstruction."

"A tariff for protection," we are reminded by the independent Republican New York *Evening Mail*, "is the policy that has developed every American industry, maintained every American wage-scale above the competing wage-scale in other countries, and made the American wage-earner the best-paid workingman in the world. Every protective tariff law has encouraged industrial expansion and created prosperity." Continues the *Mail:*

"If you want fair wages and a fair opportunity to sell in the American market, then you must favor Protection—you must insist upon a tariff that will make up the difference between your costs and the foreign costs; if you are not interested in wages and are willing to sell your products below cost, whether from farm or factory, then free trade or an ineffective tariff—'for revenue only'—is what you want."

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UNEMPLOYMENT VANISHING

THE NOTE OF OPTIMISM "pervading practically every industry" seems to the U. S. Department of Labor to be amply justified, as "the country is steadily but surely forging its way toward a period of industrial prosperity in which it is possible that the labor supply will not equal the demand." Of the sixty-five leading cities, fifty-two report employment increase during June over May. A bulletin issued by the National Industrial Conference Board tells of labor shortages in Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts, as well as in the Colorado and Arizona mining regions and the Oklahoma oil-fields. According to Francis L. Jones, Director-General of the U. S. Employment Service, "the nation is striding vigorously toward industrial prosperity, employment increasing throughout the country." All industries except "stone, clay and glass products" show "an increase of employment," while "building activities are developing to such an extent that a shortage of skilled building craftsmen is becoming apparent in many sections."

MEN WANTED IN BUILDING TRADES
WANTED MEN IN THE HARVEST FIELDS
MEN WANTED IN THE AUTOMOBILE FACTORIES
MEN WANTED IN THE LUMBER CAMPS

WHERE IS THAT ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED?
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

All this, so the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* remarks, is "tangible evidence of the revival of business which would have attained greater proportions had there not been such extensive voluntary abstention from labor." According to the National Industrial Employment Board, approximately 1,250,000 workers are now out on strike, and yet, as the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* observes, there is a "general waning of unemployment," which points to "the resumption everywhere of the functions of prosperity."

The Department of Labor, through its Employment Service, tells us—

"First report of labor shortage was in March from Gray's Harbor, Wash., where common labor for lumbering was needed. Next was Detroit where there was difficulty in securing skilled operatives. Plants trained men for special jobs to prepare for future adequate supply. Shortage was more keenly felt by middle of May and dearth of automobile body-builders and specialists was reported. Detroit manufacturers were resorting to wartime competitive methods of outbidding each other. Changed labor situation and boosting of labor prices forced several companies to raise wage-scales

"Labor shortage was reported in April from Calumet region in Indiana, where lack of steel, metal and factory operatives was ascribed to foreigners' return to their homelands and to minimum wage-scale of 28 cents. About the same time there was shortage of semi-unskilled rolling mill workers in Youngstown. No difficulties in securing help came from New England until June.

"By June about 180 shortage reports were received from various sections, and increasing difficulties are expected to be reported in the next few months. Little is being done to meet the labor shortage. On the whole, plants are using expedient of increasing wages to get necessary labor."

As the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* goes on to say, "There is no more accurate index of returning prosperity than the demand for labor," which shows that the consumer can again afford to buy. Once more—

"The public wants the product of labor. So long as labor produces goods at a price consumers can pay, there is hardly any end to the demand. Following the war, prices went to the point where consumption was discouraged, and in consequence there was what was termed a 'buyers' strike.' There has been a recession and consumers have been tempted to resume buying, because needs must be supplied, and in addition by the belief that there will not be further decline at present. Preparations to meet this altered attitude on the part of consumers have caused the increased demand for labor. It will continue so long as consumers feel that they are given a dollar's worth of value for every dollar expended.

"The lower the cost of production the greater the consumption and with it all the greater the prosperity of the country. With immigration restricted there is no good reason why every person who wants work should not have it in the returning tide of activity which is already so clearly manifest."

Is the decrease in unemployment attended by a radical decrease in wages? In New York State, Industrial Commissioner

UNCLE SAM: "And just when I had everything arranged to give him a real welcome!" —Marcus in the New York *Times*.

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Sayer reports that, while average earnings have fluctuated since last April, a reduction one month has been followed by an increase the next, so that the average in May was almost identical with that of last October. In a recent statement the Commissioner declared,

"Reductions in wage-rates during the intervening months appear to have been offset by less part-time operation of factories, and the number of cuts in wage-rates has been growing smaller. In May, for the first time in many months, the number of increases reported was nearly equal to the number of reductions. Consequently, present indications do not lead to the expectation of any considerable further reduction in factory workers' earnings within the near future. Earnings are now about 15 per cent. below the peak."

Moreover, it appears that the decrease in unemployment has not been brought about by any radical decrease in prices. The cost of living on May 15, this year, was still 54.9 per cent. higher than in July, 1914, so a Government report informs us, and the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* reminds us that—

"While many are longing for still lower prices, a sudden plunge from the pinnacle two years ago to pre-war levels would have been calamitous. Readjustments of national and international breadth require time and demand patience."

But, instead of falling, food prices have shown recently a tendency to rise. From May 15 to June 15, according to a report by the Department of Labor, there was a slight increase in the retail cost of food products in eighteen out of twenty-two representative cities. In New York City the increases amounted to three per cent. In certain quarters the advance in prices is taken to show that business is picking up, as recovery from depression has generally been attended by rising prices; but nowhere is there an inclination to deny that the long period of unemployment is fast coming to an end. Looking back over that period, *The New Republic* reminds us how little we have learned:

"New agencies for the collection of unemployment statistics have not been created and the old ones have not been improved. Employment exchanges exist where they existed before. Organization of the labor market through a system of exchanges remains no more than a hope. Unemployment insurance is limited to a handful of workers, protected by the benevolence and foresight of their employers, while exceptionally promising proposals for compulsory insurance on a larger scale slumber in the legislatures of Wisconsin and Massachusetts. Senator Kenyon's bill providing for a Federal program of public works died in Congress this last winter."

One item in a comprehensive unemployment program, thinks the Baltimore *News*, would be to provide some means of measuring the calamity's extent. As we read,

"In the early part of the present year, when the figures of unemployment varied unaccountably, *The News* looked into the situation and collected some first-hand information, from which it announced to its readers that the figures were much exaggerated and that unemployment in this region would in all probability take care of itself and disappear before the middle of summer, which it has done.

"When there was considerable unemployment last year several national agencies were at work and each was zealous, with the result that all constantly boomed their statistics. The claim of *The News* then, as it is now, was that all these different activities exploiting unemployment resulted in a grave misrepresentation of the facts.

"The whole matter is emphasized in a statement in *Collier's* by William L. Stoddard, who made investigations in many cities for Col. Arthur Woods, who has been directing the work of the President's Conference on Unemployment. He says the need for information on unemployment can hardly be exaggerated, and then follows this: 'At no time during the depression have we known, within two or three millions, how many were out of work. We couldn't forecast the storm because we had no adequate reports; we can't forecast the end for the same reason.'

"The danger of such guesswork emphasizes itself. It ought also to lead to some system that will put the whole unemployment problem upon a more accurate basis."

THE FILIPINO NOT YET "RIPE"

O. HENRY USED TO SAY that Walter H. Page would reject a manuscript so sweetly that you could take his letter around to a bank and get money on it. With a good deal the same sweetness President Harding has replied to the Filipinos' courteous demand for independence, and a witty paragrapher declares that an exchange of views between Alphonse and Gaston could scarcely have been more amiable.

The Filipinos' address, read by Manuel Quezon, concluded:

"The Filipino people have fulfilled their part in the covenant with America. Their relations with the United States are of the most cordial and friendly nature. If the independence of the Philippines could now be secured as an amicable agreement between the two peoples, nay, even as an act of magnanimity on the part of a sovereign power, how much would that mean for the peace of the world! How much more would that add to the prestige of the United States when she again appears before the world as a champion of democracy and human liberty!"

IN THE SWEET BY AND BY.
—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

Then said the President:

"With every mindfulness of your aspirations, with shared pride in your achievements, with gratitude for your loyalty, with reiterated assurance that we mean to hold no people under the flag who do not rejoice in that relationship, I must say to you that the time is not yet ripe for independence."

Will it ever be ripe? The press in general either avoids facing the question, or mildly acquiesces, or, like the Springfield *Republican*, chides the President for not telling the Filipinos frankly what they may expect. The New York *Tribune*, however, takes the bull by the horns and declares, not only that the time will never be ripe for independence, but that of right it never ought to be, for—

"The Philippines are American territory, and there is no good reason why they should not remain so. The movement for independence is largely the work of a small political class which

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aspires to make an experiment in nationalism for which the people of the islands as a whole are not prepared.

"We obtained title to the archipelago under the Treaty with Spain, made at Paris in 1898. There is no reference in that Treaty to any limitation on American sovereignty or to any pledge to give the Filipinos independence."

After quoting these assertions of *The Tribune*, the Des Moines *Register* attacks them thus:

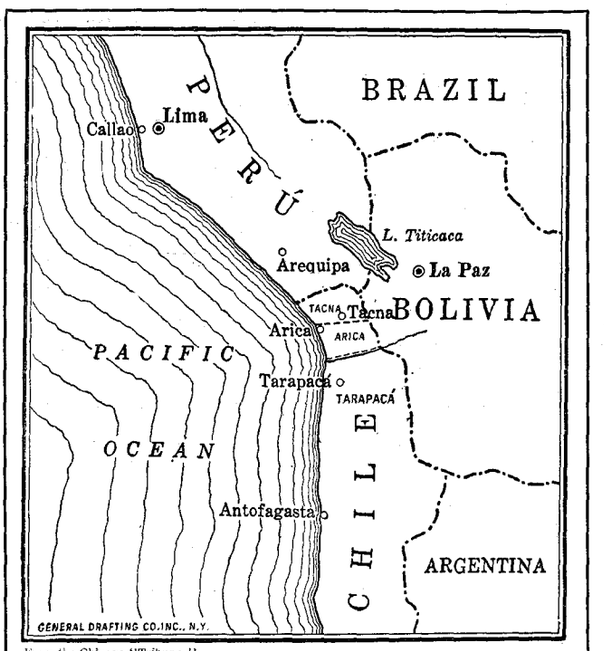
"The McEnery resolution, accompanying the ratification of the Treaty with Spain and interpreting it, reads:

"'Resolved, That by the ratification of the pending Treaty of Peace with Spain it is not intended to incorporate the inhabitants of said islands into citizenship of the United States, nor is it intended to permanently annex said islands as an integral part of the territory of the United States. But it is the intention of the United States to establish on said islands a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants of said islands, to prepare them for local self-government, and in due time to make such disposition of said islands as will best promote the interests of the citizens of the United States and of the inhabitants of the islands.

"*The Tribune* plainly misstates the record when it says the Treaty with Spain carries no limitation of our sovereignty, and no pledge to the Filipinos.

"*The Tribune* equally misstates the facts about Filipino sentiment. The delegation in Washington speaks for every member of both houses of the Filipino legislature, which could not be if the sentiment of the islands was not pronounced.

"There is one sure outcome if America reneges on the promise we made when we took the Philippines over. There will be insurrection in the Philippines."



From the Chicago "Tribune."

WHERE THE COVETED PROVINCES ARE.

Altho press comment in general is by no means so clean-cut, the Rochester *Times-Union* comes out unequivocally for granting the Filipinos independence at once:

"We solemnly promised the Filipinos their independence 'when a stable government was established.' For nearly two years they have been governing themselves with the aid of only a few Americans. They have proved their capacity for self-government and it should not be denied to them longer."

Continuing, the Rochester paper avers that only greed can account for our delay, and specifies:

"Recently a five-million-dollar lumber company was organized to exploit the timberlands in the archipelago. One of the men deeply interested in the company is going about America lecturing on the incapacity (?) of the Filipino to govern himself. There are other interests similarly busily at work to get America to protect them in their plans of looting the islands."

In the same spirit, the New York *Freeman* refers to that "newest argument against independence—the assertion, now reported to be fairly well established by extensive exploration, that the oil-belt which lies under the Dutch East Indies extends also to the Philippines." Moreover, the New York *World* observes:

"There are, of course, vast supplies of hard wood and practically all the hemp in the world in the Philippines, and they are being developed, or exploited, by 100-per-cent. Americans. It would be interesting to know just how much that has to do with our delay, which may easily become permanent, in abiding by a national obligation."

UNRAVELING A 40-YEAR-OLD SNARL

WHAT THIRTY YEARS AGO was called the "problem of the Pacific"—the Tacna and Arica controversy between the republics of Chile and Peru—is at last to be settled by arbitration. After a conference at Washington between representatives of the two countries, lasting more than two months, Secretary of State Hughes was appealed to after an impasse had been reached, and his compromise proposals offering a middle ground "removed an irritation which has estranged Chile and Peru for forty years," according to one Washington correspondent. In the opinion of the Indianapolis *Star*, the task which Secretary Hughes undertook was "the most difficult in all our relations with Latin-American countries." Consequently, the news that the two parties at interest will permit the United States to arbitrate a forty-year-old controversy is hailed by editors and diplomats as "a long step forward in Latin-American amity" and a victory for the "conference plan" of international negotiation.

The Tacna-Arica dispute, we are told by a Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, is an outgrowth of the three-cornered war of 1879–1883 between Bolivia, Chile and Peru, during which Chile took possession of the Bolivian coast. Continues this correspondent:

"The actual controversy which specially accredited commissioners of Chile and Peru are now seeking to settle amicably in the neutral and friendly atmosphere of the American capital, arose from the provisions of the Treaty of Ancon, concluded in 1884. Under the terms of this Treaty Chile was given in perpetuity the rich Peruvian province of Tarapaca, while the provinces of Tacna and Arica were ceded to Chile for a period of ten years, at the end of which time a plebiscite was to be taken to determine the adherence of the population.

"When the ten-year period rolled around the two governments could not agree upon the conditions of the plebiscite.

"Chile insisted upon control of the voting, and upon the right of Chileans who had been imported into the country to cast their ballots along with those of the old residents of the provinces. Peru opposed these contentions, holding that an impartial vote could not be expected if the Chilean authorities exercised control over the ballot boxes; and that in any event only the people of Tacna and Arica should be permitted to vote, since the Treaty provided that they have the opportunity to express their wishes in the plebiscite."

Such was the situation when Secretary Hughes was called upon; the rock on which the negotiations split last June was the stipulation for a plebiscite. The Hughes agreement provides for arbitration of the dispute by the United States in the following manner:

"That the arbitrator decide whether a plebiscite shall be held in the disputed province of Tacna-Arica, as originally provided by the Treaty of Ancon.

"That in case a plebiscite is decided on, the arbitrator shall fix the conditions under which it is to be held.

"That if the decision is against a plebiscite, Chile and Peru will enter into direct negotiations to decide to whom the province belongs, and that in the event these direct negotiations do not result in an agreement within a specified time, both sides will request an exercise of good offices by the United States to aid in a settlement."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

WON'T it be nice when we get back from Normalcy!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WHEN you knock "1" out of drivel, it becomes drive.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE mosquito vote is solidly against a return of long skirts.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

IN the building trades housecleaning has to come before house-building.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Ford boom doesn't seem to be equipped with a self-stopper, either.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

FRANCE feels that the watch on the Rhine should be continued as an alarm clock.—*Asheville Times.*

DUTCH girls dress like their mothers; but it is just the other way around in America.—*San Diego Sun.*

ONE serious mistake was making the two hottest months of summer have 31 days each.—*Memphis Press.*

WE burn 1,000,000 more gallons of gas daily than we did last year. Times are certainly bad.—*Terre Haute Post.*

CHAIRMAN LASKER seems to think Noah made a mistake when he took the camel aboard the ark.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

AMERICA, says a Washington forester, is being denuded. If it is, it is right in style.—*American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

STILL, the chap who said skirts were coming down hit it about as well as the chap who said prices were.—*Binghamton Sun.*

"CAN the flapper make her way?" asks a professor. She doesn't have to make her way. She has it.—*Los Angeles Record.*

PROHIBITION comes about as near causing the unrest in this country as booze comes to causing the unrest in Europe.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE months during which we feel free from income tax worries are those that have a "q" in their spelling.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

OUR idea of zero in enthusiasm is that of an inland prohibitionist for a subsidy to support a wet merchant marine.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

IF Senator La Follette were running baseball, would he put the umpire's decision to a referendum vote of the players opposed to it?—*Toledo Blade.*

ACCORDING to the railroad labor board, the shopmen have struck out.—*Washington Post.*

THERE may be no connection; but the ex-kaiser's book was written in Holland, and geographies say: Holland—a low lying country.—*Dallas Dispatch.*

"GERMANY on verge of bunkruptcy," shrills a contemporary. How a little typographical error does help the truth sometimes.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

EVERY time Germany makes a new appeal the picture appears more dismal, but it might be remembered that this is largely due to the allies' negatives.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IF paint is as effective a preservative as the advertisements say, the present crop of flappers ought to reach a well-preserved old age.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

JOSEPH PENNELL says women are less beautiful than formerly. Perhaps he has noticed, also, that green apples don't taste as good as they did in his boyhood.—*Birmingham News.*

AUTO thieves have put many a man on his feet.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

AMONG the possibilities of the future is also a hateless Haiti.—*Boston Transcript.*

A DOLLAR will not go as far as it used to, but it will go much faster.—*New York Tribune.*

A SKIN we'd love to touch, but with a red-hot poker, is the skinflint.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

IRELAND'S trouble is that she's trying to get a union suit on over her Ulster.—*Washington Post.*

IT is now quite clear that the labor plank Mr. Gompers wants is not a railroad board.—*Manila Bulletin.*

IT was certain at the outset that Mr. Taft would cut quite a big figure in England.—*Omaha World-Herald.*

AMERICAN tourists abroad are our contribution to the solution of Europe's economic problems.—*Nashville Banner.*

THE ex-Kaiser says very little about the war in his book. But then he saw very little of it.—*New York Tribune.*

STRANGE things happen. A woman arrested as a pickpocket claims she has never been married.—*Fort Worth Press.*

ONE graduate got through college by writing short stories. Maybe he wrote them to his father.—*Youngstown Telegram.*

YOU can't put new wine in old bottles, but it isn't difficult to put an old Beveridge in a New seat.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT may be that some people lack backbone because too much of it has been concentrated in the knot at the top.—*Lincoln Star.*

THE problem seems to be how John Barleycorn can repose beneath the sod but nevertheless rule the wave.—*Cleveland Commercial.*

IF hootch is essential to a successful merchant marine, let us be thankful that competing ships don't furnish opium pipes.—*Passaic News.*

HO-HUM is the way most people feel about it when one set of Germans does something cruel to another set of Germans in Germany.—*Toledo Blade.*

A GLANCE at the proposed tariff schedules confirms rumors that the crumbling Peak of Prices is to be restored to its former lofty grandeur.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE coal deadlock invites picking.—*Washington Post.*

TO many American ocean travelers the first three miles are the longest.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT looks as if the tariff bill would clap a big duty on returning prosperity.—*New York Tribune.*

WE shall not grow enthusiastic until some statesman comes along with a scheme to make the world perfect without soaking the taxpayer.—*Newark Ledger.*

THE coal strike will cost both the miners and operators several millions. And it won't take a Euclid to figure out whose going to pay for it.—*Washington Post.*

STORIES that the former kaiser is plotting a come-back would sound more convincing if he didn't need the advertising to sell his book.—*Albany Times-Union.*

WITH a higher tariff scheduled for dress goods there will be nobody to blame but the Republicans if the girls have to shorten their skirts again.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE MAN WHO IS GOING TO RESTORE THE TRADE OF EUROPE.

—From *London Opinion.*

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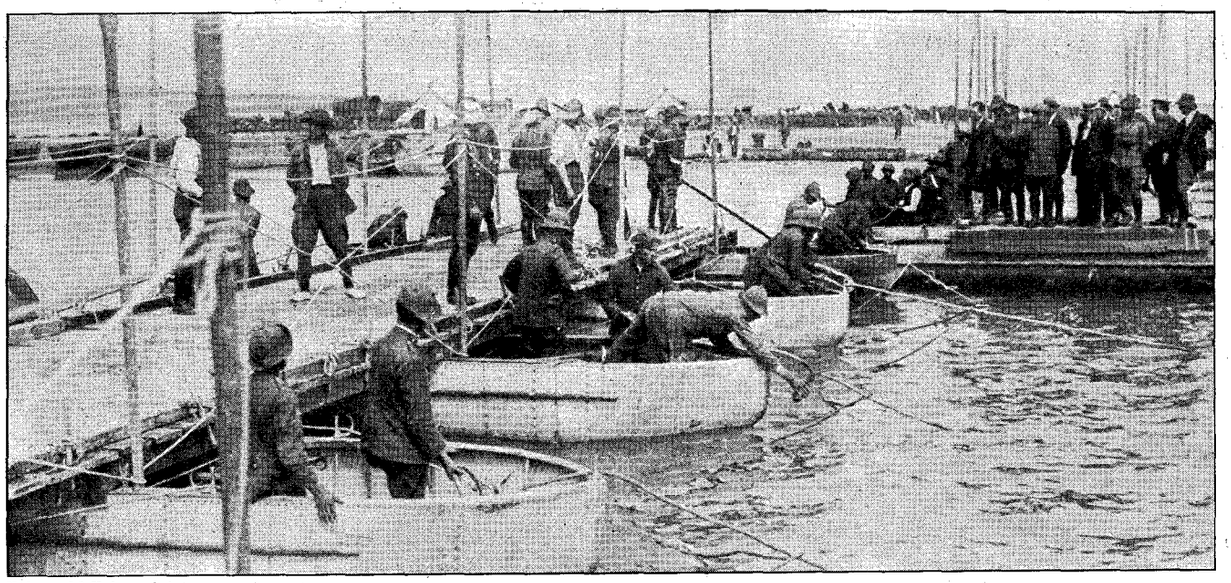
FOREIGN - COMMENT



Underwood & Underwood photo.

SPANISH ENGINEERS BUILDING A PONTOON BRIDGE IN MOROCCO.

Various recent successes of the Spanish forces are said to have done much to restore their shattered prestige. *King Alfonso XIII is equally firm,* we are told, in wishing to treat his Army well and in his determination to smash the influence of Spain's military juntas in politics.

SPAIN'S "LAST CARD"

THE ABANDONMENT OF MOROCCO would bring grave consequences to Spain in the view of Spanish leaders who defend the military policy of the Government, but Madrid dispatches advise us that while it is not easy to believe that any Spaniard would want to give up Morocco, the policies supported or suggested by the various parties are much at variance. The Madrid *Epoca* maintains that to the majority of Spaniards Morocco is "a problem of national defense." The permanent occupation of the Spanish zone there is imperative "because of its natural resources and climate, and above all because of its strategic position and its fortunate location with reference to trade between Europe and America." In a debate in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, Ex-Premier Count Romanones declared that Morocco is "the last card in the hands of Spain if she is to continue her participation in European affairs," and gave it as his opinion that the establishment of a civil protectorate in Morocco is the correct policy.

The debate rose, we are told, over of the necessity of discussing a vote on appropriations to continue the Morocco campaign. According to another ex-Premier, Mr. Maura, since the massacre of Spanish troops before Melilla last July the situation had changed and now the Riff country is the center of the tribesmen's rebellion. Mr. Maura believes military action must continue and thinks it may continue without obstructing the introduction of a civil protectorate. The present Premier, Sanchez Guerra, speaking for the Government, declared that the introduction of a civil protectorate must be a gradual movement, and he deplored the charge of Count Romanones that the Government had been precipitate in bringing soldiers back to Spain. The Premier explained that the Government had allowed 20,000 men to return home in accordance with the suggestion of the High Commissioner of Morocco.

The Madrid *Epoca* informs us that during the four months that the present Cabinet has been in power, much has been done to hasten the end of military government in Morocco and substitute civil government instead. Approximately 58,000,000 pesetas are assured for construction of public works, we are told, in order to effect civil control with greater rapidity. (A peseta is normally about 19½ cents.) This newspaper also informs us that in Melilla the Spanish troops have established liaison with the French. On the other hand the Madrid *Espana* vigorously assails the policy of the Government and charges that Spain "spends more in her protectorate of a five per cent. section of Morocco than France spends in the remaining ninety-five per cent. assigned to her by the Franco-Moroccan and Franco-Spanish treaties of 1912. Various writers point out that the entire extent of Morocco comprises about 219,000 square miles. The Spanish protectorate has an estimated population of something more than 400,000, while the French has about 3,000,000. Tangier has about 60,000 population. The country is said to have rich mineral deposits, especially of iron ore.

Another adverse critic of the present Government, the Madrid *Nuestro Tiempo*, complains that it should have listened to wise counsel in time and saved not only money, but what is far more important, the lives of Spanish soldiers. But *La Prensa* (New York) believes that whether one be favorable or unfavorable to the policy of the Government in continuing in Morocco, nevertheless, it must be admitted that the Spanish Army deserves unstinted praise. The reverses of last July have been avenged, we are told, and the task of establishing civil order is going on apace. In the view of this Spanish-American daily, Spain seems to have "suffered from mistaken publicity." At first it was announced that the aim in Morocco was merely to effect police duty on a large scale, but it tells us that when more money and troops became necessary the importance of the campaign was greatly exaggerated, and it adds:

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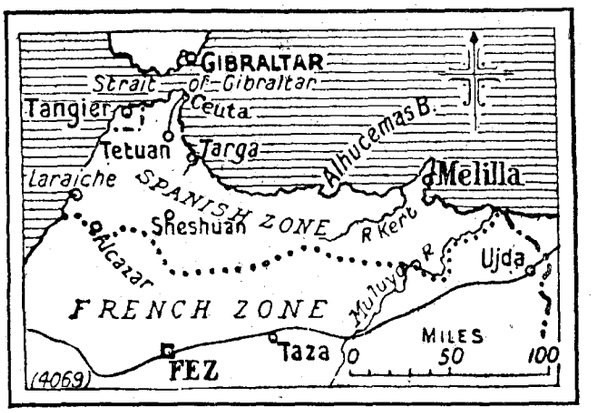
"In fact, it was claimed that the war was of supreme importance to the nation, and required the utmost support of every patriotic citizen. Thus, the Government went from one extreme to the other, from understatement to overstatement, and in consequence, lost the support of public opinion in great measure."

La Prensa goes on to say Spain is rather helpless among the nations insofar as she is not represented at conferences between England and France when they treat of the question of Morocco, and it proceeds:

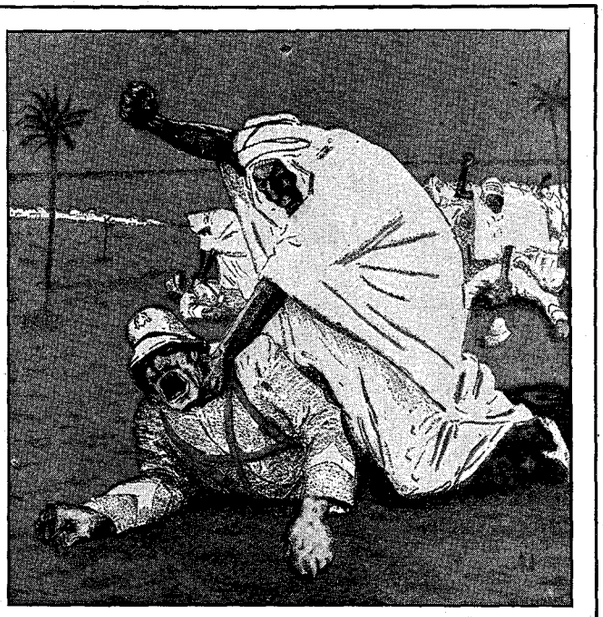
"It appears that on various occasions England and France have come to an understanding by which France secures additional rights and Spain loses somewhat of hers. After the war all control formerly exercised by Germany and Austria went to France, whose powers were increased until at the present time she governs Tangier, which, according to the Treaty of 1912, was made an international zone containing about 140 square miles. Spain has claimed all the time that she should control Tangier, because it is impossible for her to govern the zone now assigned to her as it is bordered by territory open to the importation of arms and affording escape for criminals and conspirators against Spanish control. In spite of England's supposed friendly attitude toward Spain, it can not be expected that she will put friend before ally and insist to any great extent on Spain's interest."



WHERE SPAIN'S "LAST CARD" IS BEING PLAYED.

If Spain is to continue participation in European affairs, she must play her "last card" in Morocco skilfully, say some of her leaders, who value her hold of the Spanish zone there "because of its strategic position and its fortunate location for trade between Europe and America."

But we are assured by the French press that Spanish fears lest England and France combine to the disadvantage of Spain are without foundation. Yet they say also that the refusal of England to let France have the ruling hand in Tangier does not mean that this favor necessarily must fall to Spain. One French journalist, Mr. Maurice Muret, points out that in the discussion about an Anglo-French pact, an English labor organ, the London *Daily Herald*, exprest concern to see Mr. Lloyd George lending himself to "an exchange of influences affecting Suez and Tangier," to which the Manchester *Guardian* firmly replied that it could affirm with authority that Mr. Lloyd George would yield nothing to France, either at Suez or in Tangier. Writing in the *Courier des Etats-Unis* (New York), Mr. Muret says further that one of Spain's difficulties has been the conflict between the civil and the military authorities. King Alfonso XIII resolved to break the influence of Spain's famous military juntas, which have for years been able to "make and unmake ministries." Nevertheless we are informed that, altho Alfonso XIII may rise against the preponderance of the military element in the politics of Spain, he remains entirely faithful to the interests of the Army itself.



A GERMAN JAB AT SPAIN'S ARMY.

"Part of the time the Spaniard is on top, and part of the time the Morocco tribesman."

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

PORTO RICANS WHO WOULD GO BACK TO SPAIN

DESPAIRING OF RECONCILEMENT between Anglo-Saxon and Latin elements in the Western Hemisphere, certain political leaders of Central and South America are reported to be engaged in a movement to reunite Spanish-American nations with old Spain. They feel there is an actual kinship of race among them that is a source of strength and a magnet to lead them out of the slough of political despond in which they claim the Spanish-American peoples are mired. In the *Revista de Puerto Rico* we find actual evidence of the movement in a speech made at Madrid by Señor Cayetano Coll y Cuchi, President of the National Association of Porto Rico in which, before "a large and sympathetic audience" he sketched the history of the relations between his island and the United States during recent years. The result of his showing led him to make an appeal, we are told, to all the Spanish-speaking peoples of the New World that they unite with the mother country, Spain, under the form of a federation.

The speaker called attention to certain guaranties made to the Spanish plenipotentiaries who signed the Treaty of Peace with the United States after the Spanish-American War, and by virtue of which the people of Porto Rico thought they could look forward to their new destiny without fear or boding. But they have been disappointed in their expectations, it would appear, and this Porto Rican review reminds us that as Spain had granted a charter of autonomy to Porto Rico in 1897, the Porto Ricans felt sure they were to obtain at least as much from the United States as from the mother country. Nevertheless, it is pointed out that while the Porto Ricans realized the benefits they were to enjoy under the American régime, especially in the laws that guarantee freedom of the individual, the rights of property and the separation of Church and State, the inhabitants of the island were, from the very beginning, resolved to stick to the Spanish language and to Spanish culture. We read then:

"President Wilson displayed a very liberal policy. There was a law drawn up for complete autonomy, and pending its enactment all the American functionaries in Porto Rico were replaced by natives. The present turmoil is due to the supplanting of Governor Yayer by an envoy of President Harding."

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RUSSIA'S NEW BOURGEOISIE

THE ONE CLASS in Russia that has not suffered from the devastation or depredations of Bolshevism, we are told, is the new bourgeoisie, which really owes its existence to the rise of the Soviet Government. To be sure, war has created a new bourgeoisie in every country, remarks a contributor to the *Sotzialistichesky Vestnik* (Moscow), and in every country the characteristics of this new order of beings are similar. They are "primitive, uncultivated and grasping," says this writer, who adds that while in America they are called "war millionaires," and in France, "the new rich," in Russia they are rather vaguely known as the new bourgeoisie. But altho their name is not particularly striking, their place is, for they have completely routed the old bourgeoisie, and this informant continues:

LOSING THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

THE WORLD: "Put Russia together? Why the Chinese puzzle was child's play to this!" —*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

"This new Russian bourgeoisie is made up of all sorts and conditions of men: deserters from the army, office-holders, unduly rich through graft by requisition, workers, peasants, railway machinists and mechanics, who have speculated cleverly, and a host of others whose more or less shady origin is not definitely known. But they are all animated with the spirit of adventurers, which means that they all know how to fill their pockets while risking their lives, and, as it were, come up perfectly dry out of the depths of a raging torrent. During the past few years these people have become familiar with the inside of prisons and prison cells, with pursuit and police search warrants, but they have all learned to get round the laws by hook or by crook, and thus, as it were, walk unharmed through fire and on the surface of the deep."

Russia's new bourgeoisie, the writer goes on to say, is actually incapable of understanding that there can be such a thing as honesty in dealing, because for so long they have seen dishonesty and crookedness to be the general rule. Nevertheless, he thinks it may be asked how it has come to pass that a new bourgeoisie could build itself up on the ruins of the old, especially in a country which has broadcasted to the world the abolition of all inequality. To this question he makes the following reply:

"In point of fact, the bourgeoisie existed only illegally until the spring of 1921, because the possession of capital was considered as a crime. But when the Soviet Government found that it could not out of its own resources provide for the needs of the army and for the industries of war, it was obliged to have recourse to private initiative. Thus it was that industry and commerce were freed from their shackles little by little, and those who benefited most by it were those that exploited it to the full. The birth of the new bourgeoisie may be set down as a victory for capitalism. The proof is that as soon as shops and factories were in good running order, this new social class immediately began to solidify as a political factor and to safeguard its political rights. Meanwhile, it has not suffered from the Bolshevik revolution, but really has gained by it because to the revolution it owes its existence. Therefore, it is not hostile to the Soviet régime; but at the same time there is no question but that the new bourgeoisie is longing for the dawn of that day when it shall become one of the ruling classes."

FRANCE'S DWINDLING POPULATION

AN ANNUAL LOSS OF 200,000 is the dismaying fact that confronts students of French population and in warning the French people of the peril involved, they point out that French birth statistics inexorably point to a France of 25,000,000 in less than half a century. Depopulation means bankruptcy in every way, says a contributor to *La Revue Hebdomadaire* (Paris), who warns his countrymen that it must infallibly weaken the position of France in the world. He reminds them that, according to population figures in 1700, France represented one-third of Europe, while in 1913 she represented a little more than one-ninth of Europe. From a military standpoint the falling birth rate is alarming because, he asks, where is France to get men to "defend her menaced frontiers and her compromised independence?" In the economic field, lack of children means lessened productive power and, in consequence, a weakened arm in the commercial and industrial struggles of the nation. Besides, a nation that no longer wishes to raise children, this observer declares, shows a certain moral decline. What is more, a country that has not enough people in it to make use of all its resources, he maintains, is open to peaceful, commercial invasion and race absorption by foreigners, who could follow up this kind of penetration, if the need arose, by a military effort that might put France out of existence completely. We read then:

"It is an economic principle that the wealth of a people, active and well governed, increases more than proportionally with the number of its inhabitants. If, on the other hand, the birth rate diminishes, public and private wealth also decline. The reason for this is simple. In a nation that is industrious and educated, everybody, with the exception of an insignificant number of parasites, works in one way or another. If every new-born child means a mouth that must have food to eat, it means also a brain and two arms that will produce just so much more to be added to the common stock.

"If we judge by the example of Germany, the annual increase of her population before the war had been estimated at about 800,000 for several decades. The perspective was one of limitless prosperity and this prosperity, which was interrupted or shattered by the maddest access of megalomania which the world has ever witnessed, was entirely due to the fact that the Germans raise so many children. The same observation is applicable almost to all other countries. Everywhere we find the excess of births over deaths to be considerable. Everywhere, except when accidents and passing crises intervene, public and private wealth develop in proportion much faster than the increase in population. But in France, on the contrary, from the beginning of the Twentieth Century to 1914, each year showed the number of living approximately equal, if not less than the number of deaths. So we had no single additional strength in the country and how could we hope for success in the commercial struggle against the nations by whom we are surrounded? If the population of France, as it is everywhere said, has entered upon a period of indefinite decline, how are we to escape economic ruin—and that very soon?"

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The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* informs us that such warnings as these are heard throughout France, and that the National Alliance for the Growth of French Population is never weary of calling public attention to this grave danger. Parliament has voted several measures for the encouragement of marriage and of large families—such as the remission of taxation, increased pension rates, and bonuses on children above a certain number, but "all apparently in vain." This correspondent advises us that conditions of life in France to-day, the housing problem, the cost of food and lodging and clothing, are so disheartening that the ordinary working-man, who has always been the chief mainstay of the population, now shrinks from marriage or, if he marries, contents himself with the smallest of families. We read then:

"The latest figures published by the N. A. G. F. P. show that, whereas in 1865 there were one million births—giving an average of 3.3 children per marriage—there were only 745,000 births, or an average of 2.48 children per marriage. Immediately after the war marriages increased, and in 1920 834,000 children were born, but the average per family dropt to 1.66, and in the following year, 1921, statistics were lower all round.

"It is now prophesied that even if the average of 1.66 children per family is maintained there will only be in 1924 a maximum of 275,000 marriages and 456,000 births. Thus, it is pointed out, if the death statistics remain normal France will have annually 200,000 fewer inhabitants. The experts go still further in their deductions and announce that by 1940 the 456,000 births will have shrunk to 265,000 (for 160,000 marriages), or a shrinkage of 350,000 annually.

"In other words, the population of France, which is 39,000,000 to-day, will be 35,000,000 in 1940, 31,000,000 in 1950, and 25,000,000 in 1965."

GERMAN LONGINGS FOR A KING

"I SIGH FOR THE DAY when Prince Rupprecht shall mount the throne," is the sentimental longing exprest by the President of the Bavarian Government to a delegation of students, which leads the *Gazette de Lausanne* to remark that "it is indeed a queer Republic in which officials give public expression to their Monarchist hopes and wishes." Anything may be expected from such a state, this daily thinks, and goes on to examine just how solid are the foundations of the German Republic. We are asked first to remember the circumstances of its creation and are told that the new German State is not "the outcome of the profound will of the bourgeoisie or even of the proletariat." The form of the Government has always been "a matter of indifference to the majority of the German people" and the proclamation of the Republic in November, 1918, was "simply a maneuver." We read then:

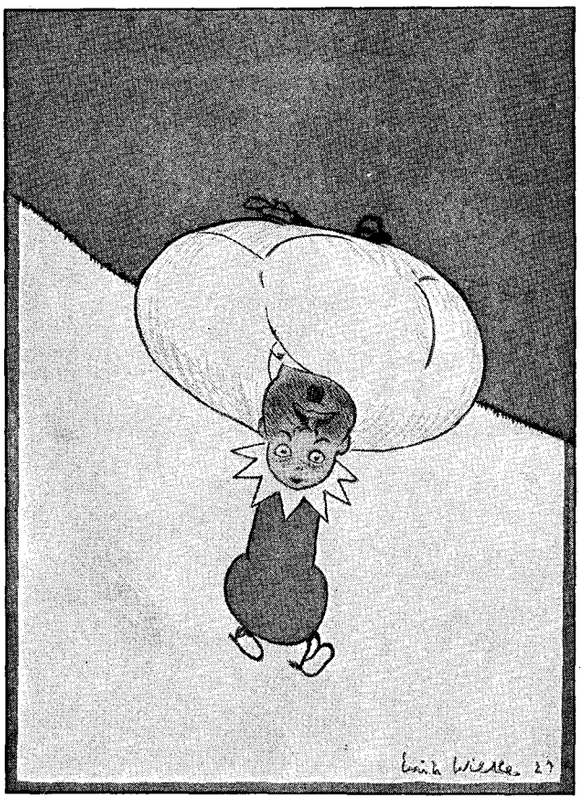
"The imperative need was peace—for the people were sick of war and the Army was sick of fighting. Also it was thought necessary to please Mr. Wilson, from whom, with accurate calculation, the Germans expected a plea for extenuation at the green table of the Conference. Many times had Mr. Wilson invited the German people to get rid of the Hohenzollerns and to make an essay in democracy. So it was done; but what are we to think of a republic founded in such a frame of mind? The German Republic régime is simply a régime of expediency; and for a great number of patriotic Germans the present system is merely a lesser evil. So there is nothing more natural than that this régime should increase in unpopularity, and that evidences of disaffection toward it should grow more numerous."

We are reminded then that the signs of Monarchist strength have become stronger and stronger as the months have gone by. The Kapp uprising failed and everybody said "Kapp is down and out!" But there has always been the hope in certain circles that one of Kapp's successors would meet a more propitious destiny. Throughout Germany, it is asserted, officers of the ancient imperial army are ready for the tocsin call, and at a given signal "they could flood the Reich with armed bodies of men who are thorough-going anti-republicans and fighters." To be sure, we are told, these forces would not be sufficient to cope with France or with Poland, but they would be powerful enough to "sweep out the present régime" and "that would be just so much gained." Meanwhile, it appears that—

"Certain moderate republican journals labor vainly to foster a feeling of security. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* writes: 'Is it possible to observe new strength to-day in German democracy? Various recent facts supply an affirmative answer to this question.' But the evidence which the *Frankfurter Zeitung* offers seems very slight and unconvincing. . . .

"Despite what the *Frankfurter Zeitung* says, the German youth of to-day is not in the main rallied to the Republic and to democracy. In Bavaria, the university men almost totally are considered to be Monarchists.

"If monarchy is restored in Germany it will very probably have its inception in Bavaria. The Bavarians are not in the least shy of expressing their preferences. When President Ebert visited Munich, he was received with icy coldness."



A PUZZLE PICTURE FOR GERMAN MONARCHISTS.

"You think I am only a silly little boy? Reverse me and then you will be able to see who I really am!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

From the British standpoint, Monarchist plotting in Germany should be the warning to France and England for closer cooperation, according to the London *Times*, which observes:

"The Republic is an experiment in new and unaccustomed forms. It is a process of education, carried out in an atmosphere of disappointment and embitterment. It is hampered by its own incoherency, by the sterile conflicts of the parties that profess to support it. The moment of its greatest danger has now come, since a series of disgraceful political murders leaves no doubt that the reactionary groups are determined to deprive the republicans of all leadership and guidance. This danger can not be ignored. It is possible that the German people, by some sharp demonstration of protest, may thwart the plans of the reactionaries. It is also possible that the reactionaries, with their concentrated purpose and their deep-laid plans, may win a victory. In that case we should be faced with the danger of a revival of German militarism, reinforced by new allies that had gathered amid the ruins of Europe. More than ever is it necessary that France and Great Britain should prepare for all possible emergencies."

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SELF-DETERMINISM IN CANADA

NOT SO LONG AGO the only people in Canada who talked about Canadian self-determinism, we are told, were safely classified as a few harmless cranks possest of an all-possessing idea, but now some English writers are discovering that this idea is the living principle of "a new school of constitutionalists." Their appearance is noted not only in Canada but also in South Africa, and in *The Nineteenth Century* (London) Sir John Willison, a Canadian, tells us that they are all for "equal status" in the Empire and for separate representation of the Dominions at international conferences. No one doubts the devotion of the former Premier, Sir Robert Borden, or the present, Mr. Meighen, to the Imperial connection, it is conceded, but "one is not certain that they fully realize the implications of the conception of empire which they now proclaim." More or less mystery surrounds Mr. Meighen's position at the last Imperial Conference on certain problems affecting relations between Great Britain and the Dominions, according to the article in *The Nineteenth Century*, from which we learn that Mr. Meighen maintained:

"(1) That on all questions of foreign policy which more directly concern the British Government, such as matters arising in connection with Palestine, Mesopotamia, and the Middle East, the Governments of the Dominions should be kept thoroughly and constantly informed; (2) that upon all questions of foreign policy affecting the Empire as a whole the Dominion Governments must be consulted; (3) that the British Government should enter into no treaties or special alliances without consultation with, and the advice of, the Dominions, and that all such treaties, even when entered into, should be subject to the approval of the Dominion Parliaments; and (4) that upon all questions arising between the United States and Canada the advice of the Canadian Government must be accepted as final. It has never been made certain that Mr. Meighen actually submitted these 'demands.' He has made neither denial nor confession. That they carry 'open diplomacy' to the verge of impracticability and futility is apparent without argument."

If all these points should be yielded, Sir John thinks that Canada would "become the 'predominate partner' and Great Britain would need to agitate for 'equal status' in the Empire." He does not doubt that British ministers would consult to any length, but seriously questions whether it is necessary or practical that all treaties and alliances primarily affecting the United Kingdom should require approval by the Dominions Parliaments, and he avers that Mr. Meighen's sweeping charter of autonomy is "a denial of the dream of sovereignty for Great Britain which is demanded for Canada in dealings with the United States." We read then:

"Clearly where we take absolute power we must take absolute responsibility. If we reject cooperation, we must take the consequences of independence. If we assert absolute control over British policy in North America, we can not reasonably appeal to Great Britain if we find ourselves in conflict with Washington over questions of vital consequence to the welfare and security of Canada.

"If we are to have a voice in all questions which affect the Empire all over the world, what obligations shall we assume for the defense of the common interest? Surely where we assume to give advice we must be ready to give support. If we undertake to dictate policy in North America, we must have some reserve of power to give effect to our policy if it is challenged. Or do we mean to rely wholly upon Washington and the League of Nations, to which Washington will not subscribe? Unless the nations agree upon general disarmament, the United States will have a Navy second only to that of Great Britain. However much we may rely upon the good disposition of Washington, could we safely neglect all provision for defense unless the American Army were disbanded and the American Navy dismantled? What would be the cost of providing such defense of Canadian interests as the British Navy now affords? Have we greater reason to trust the United States than we have to trust Great Britain? Do we mean deliberately to declare that we regard our connection with Great Britain as a danger on this continent and that we will feel more secure when we have established at Ottawa a complete sovereignty over all our relations with the Republic?"

Then Sir John Willison tells us that the criticism Premier Smuts gave out to the press because the United States failed to invite representatives of the Dominions to the Disarmament Conference he was "warmly seconded by influential public men and public journals in Canada." But there were reasons for the "discretion of Washington," and it is pointed out that—

"As yet the British Empire is represented at the American capital by an ambassador from London. Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes may have hesitated to dissolve the Empire and call the fragments to Washington as five or six separate and independent nations. He may have remembered that at Versailles Mr. Wilson was inclined to question the right of Great Britain and the Dominions to maintain tariff preferences in favor of one another until he was persuaded that the Empire was a single, organized, cohesive, and cooperative Commonwealth. And he may have wondered how this Commonwealth could be a unit for trade and five or six separate nations for diplomacy. Surely the statesmen at Washington would have shown gross discourtesy toward the British Foreign Office if they had taken advice from Mr. Smuts, of South Africa, and assumed to deny the unity of the British Empire and recast its ancient constitution. It is true Mr. Smuts had declared that 'the British Empire as it existed before the war has in fact ceased to exist.' But rhetorical phrases do not make or unmake an empire. There has been no formal or actual declaration of independence by the Dominions nor any formal or actual demand upon the Imperial Parliament for separate and independent diplomatic status."

Everybody concerned, the writer goes on to say, recognizes that the Dominions must have authority in the Empire, and that no political organization in which national sentiment is repressed can endure. But there is one road toward cooperation and another toward separation, and he wonders along which Canada is traveling. At the moment, he tells us, the Dominions seem to be putting "all the emphasis upon privileges and powers and dignities," and he adds:

"We are demanding equal authority in the Empire, but we seldom utter a sentence which suggests that we are willing to accept any obligation or sanction any definite organization of the Commonwealth. Under the old colonial relation it was, perhaps, not unnatural to put the cost of Empire upon the backs of British taxpayers. But if we are determined to call the tune, decency demands that we shall contribute to the support of the orchestra. Even if the League of Nations, as we all desire, shall become a force instead of a futility, and the weary nations put off the great burden of armaments, it will be of supreme consequence that the British Empire should hold its high place in the world, and one does not believe that the Canadian people are ready to sanction proposals that may divide and disrupt. There is no need for this feverish haste to refashion the Empire. If we go warily and wisely we shall find the machinery necessary to give equal citizenship to all the King's subjects and ample autonomy to all portions of the Commonwealth. But if we do not set ourselves to methods and projects of cooperation, who can deny that there is danger of separation and dissolution? There is too much eager advocacy of proposals which the masses of the British people have had no opportunity to consider and which may produce grave perplexity and mischief in the future. The first trust of the British peoples is in a League of Empire, and if a League of British Nations is impracticable, who can believe in the permanence or practicability of a League of all Nations? . . .

"The things written deeply in the history of Britain that we most value are the love of truth, the tradition that a man must keep his word, the obligation that a nation must keep its engagements. Nowhere in modern British history has Britain betrayed an ally, or treated a foe ungenerously, or provoked war among the nations. There is great civil and Christian value in such a tradition, and it is of high consequence to the world, and particularly to weaker nations and unenfranchised peoples, that such an Empire should endure. Through connection with Great Britain and cooperation with Great Britain, Canada has greater power to serve all the good ends of civilization than can be had through any autonomous nationality, any independent alliance with other countries, or any separate representation in a League of Nations."

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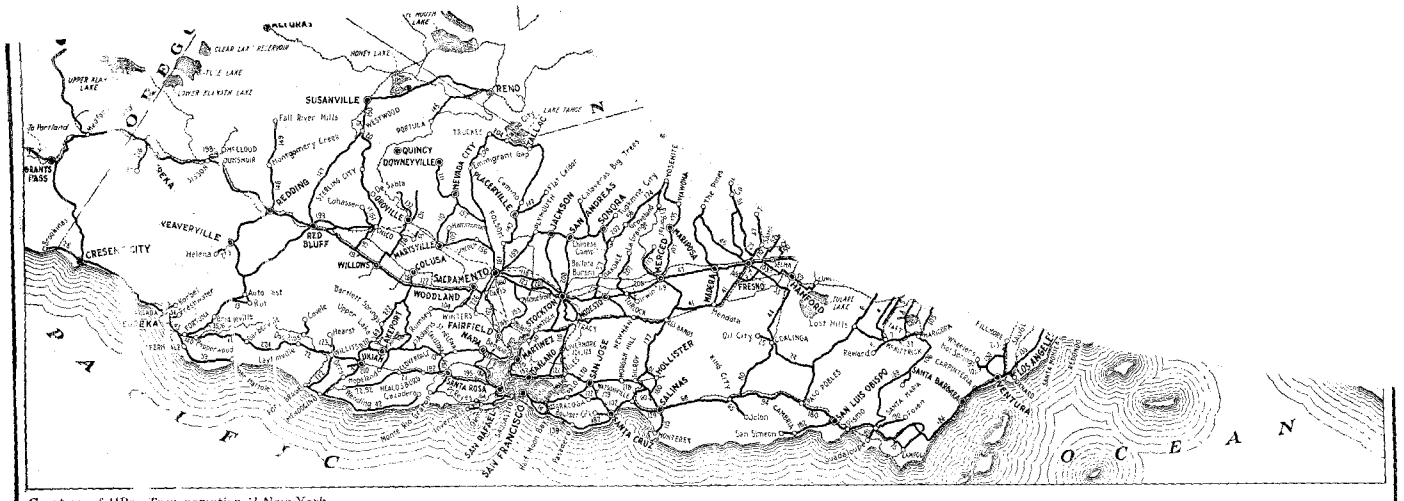

Courtesy of "Bus Transportation," New York.

CALIFORNIA TAKES TO THE MOTOR-BUS: THE SOLID LINES SHOW THE BUS ROUTES.

Almost everybody in California has an automobile. But motor stages "are patronized by many who own cars but who prefer the stage because of the skill necessary to safe operation over the mountain roads." There are city, intercity and long-distance lines. "The fact that 22 out of 260 runs exceed 100 miles in length shows that as carried on in California the stage business partakes of the character of railroad service. This has been ascribed to the low density of population and comparatively low industrial or agricultural production with the consequent light demand for freight service."

CALIFORNIA'S GREAT MOTOR-BUS SYSTEMS

WITH THE RECORD RATIO of 4.61 persons per motor vehicle, and with favorable road and climatic conditions, California takes to the motor-carrier naturally, we are told by a writer in *Bus Transportation* (New York). The stage and bus business there is now of large proportions, the State being thoroughly covered with motor-stage routes. Practically all the main highways, as well as many rough and mountainous roads in remote sections, are now traversed by buses. Under California conditions the business has grown more rapidly than it has been possible to develop men, organizations and methods. Nevertheless, we are assured, there is earnest endeavor to render safe and adequate service. With the Railroad Commission empowered to settle differences and decide what constitutes competition and what practises will not be permitted, bus transportation is rapidly taking its place as a public utility. We read:

"California has for some time had the highest automobile registration per capita. The figures for 1921 showed one motor vehicle for every 4.61 persons. In the ten southern counties, comprising what is commonly known as Southern California, however, there is a still higher percentage of automobiles, last year's figures being one motor vehicle for every 4.25 persons.

"In Southern California not only do most of the people ride in automobiles of one sort or another, but they ride in them frequently and at all seasons of the year. Some of the points of interest are not reached by rail transportation of any sort. Under such conditions, there is an exceptionally attractive field for the motor stage. Stages are patronized by many who own their own cars but who prefer the stage because of the skill necessary to safe operation over the mountain roads.

"California extends over a wide range in topographical and climatic conditions. There are high mountainous regions of heavy rainfall in whose foot-hills lumbering is the chief industry, and again there are intensely hot desert areas where large irrigation projects are making arid soil productive on a tropical scale. Bakersfield, wholly an industrial city, is the world's greatest oil-producing center, and in contrast to this Long Beach, typical of the southern beach cities, is chiefly a winter resort for the tourist and a summer refuge for those who go to the coast to escape the heat of near-by inland points. Much of the Southern California area that is not mountainous is arid desert with little or no population; but when water is brought to the land settlements spring up quickly. These settlements have a tendency to string along the well-paved highways, rather than to cluster in groups in the old-fashioned way.

"In 1914 jitneys suddenly appeared in Los Angeles in great numbers and the idea soon spread to other cities of the State. Extreme conditions did not last, of course, but jitney operation of a modified, and at least partly regulated, form continued for years in direct competition with the electric railways.

"Whether for this reason or others, the interurban railways have shown little disposition to go into the bus business and the motor carrier field in California has been left largely to private interests. Recognized and authorized bus operations of this sort are coming in as the successors of the wild-cat parasite jitney of earlier times.

"Jurisdiction over motor carriers whose operations extend beyond boundaries of a municipality and which operate on a regular schedule was given to the Railroad Commission in 1917, but as the act was not retroactive the lines in operation prior to that time were not stopt. Thus competition with existing transportation agencies still exists in some quarters. There is an unmistakable trend toward the consolidation of small operators into larger companies operating an extensive system of stage lines. Union depots managed by several lines jointly are now in service in sixteen California cities and still others have them under consideration."

The motor bus business of California is divided into three classes: city, intercity and long distance. The greatest mileage is covered by the last-named type, and this is perhaps the most distinctive feature of California bus operations. The three types are thus described by the writer:

"The city buses have prepayment bodies with a seating capacity of from twenty to twenty-eight.

"In the intercity service, bus bodies with a capacity of twenty to twenty-four are preferred, usually with transverse seats and a center aisle. These are motored for a free running speed of 35 miles per hour or more on the highway between towns.

"In the long-distance stages comfort at high speed is a consideration. The result has been the development of the stage or

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... and running time is due chiefly to traffic ... topographical conditions. Rough roads and excessive grades are common and where these are coupled with light traffic the rate allowed is high.

"The fact that 22 out of 260 runs exceed 100 miles in length shows that as carried on in California the stage business partakes somewhat of the character of railroad service. This has been ascribed to the low density of population and comparatively low industrial or agricultural production with the consequent light demand for freight service.

"A paper recently delivered by the manager of one of the largest California companies stated that car-mile costs, including driver and all other charges except those pertaining to station operation and ticket sales, totaled 18 to 20 cents per mile. Of this about 25 per cent. was for oil and fuel. Depreciation was figured on the basis of 2 per cent. per month, but this varies greatly and instances of buses in service for more than 400,000 miles were given. Insurance covering personal and property damage was figured at 1 cent per passenger. The California commission regulations do not require the buses to carry liability insurance, altho this is required in many cities.

"The chief difference and point of contention between the electric railways and the bus interests, aside from the question of unfair competition which is now always passed upon by the Railroad Commission, is the question of taxation. The railroads have maintained that failure to place taxes on bus lines commensurate with their use of the roads is tantamount to giving them subsidies. The bus interests have replied that the buses are now paying in city, county, State and Federal taxes and license fees a much heavier percentage on their investment than are the railroads, and that on the other hand they are very willing to bear their fair share of road upkeep costs."

...rge number of species will give a great impetus ...nod of treatment, thinks Harry L. Burnham, who ...es it in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago, July). We have ...snake farm in the United States, for the number of our poisonous species is small, and the deaths from snake-bite are negligible, but the desirability of one in India may be understood from the fact that of the three hundred species found there, sixty-eight are poisonous and are, on an average, responsible every year for the death of over twenty thousand persons, in addition to countless animals. We read:

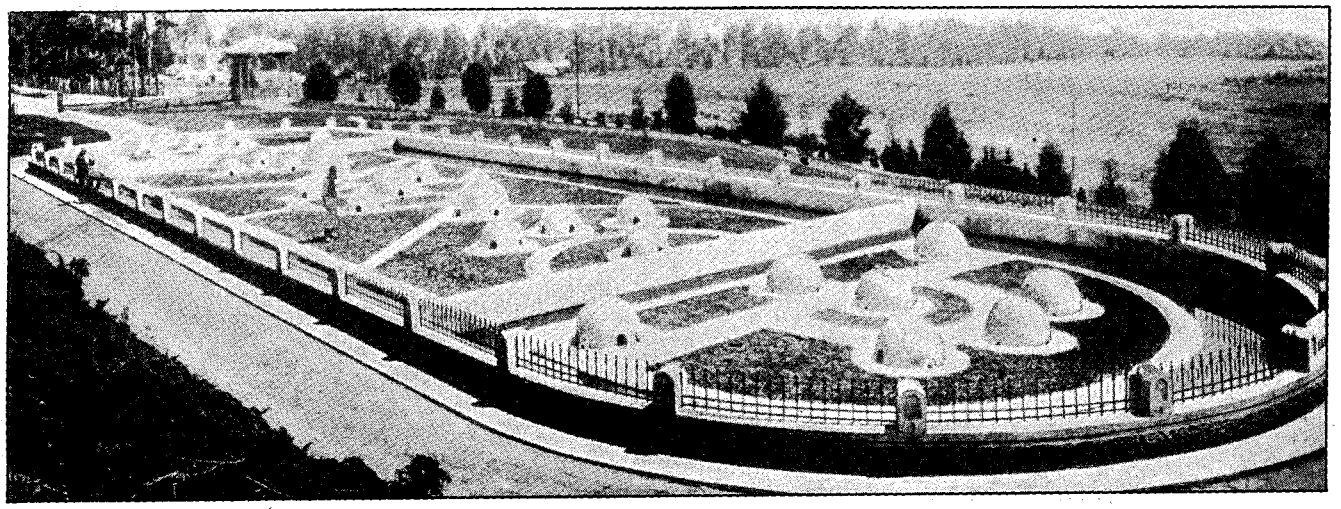
"Cures for snake-bites have been sought for ages, and many impostures have been foisted on the credulous native. But we know now that the most efficient cure for snake poison is snake poison. At present, however, it has its limitations.

"If by chance one is bitten by a cobra, or the deadly Russell viper, the only successful antidote is the venom or serum of that particular serpent. That of any other will fail to counteract the poisonous effect. It is necessary to know what species of snake one is bitten by, and unless the serum of that kind is immediately available, little can be done for the patient. Unfortunately, many natives who apply to the District Medical Officer for relief do not know what species of snake it is that has inflicted the injury.

"If the heavy death-rate by snake-bite in India is to be reduced, some antidote will have to be found which will counteract the poison of more than one species of snake. The announcement that Dr. Vital Brazil, head of the Serotherapic Institute, has succeeded in obtaining a serum which is proof against the bites of all the venomous reptiles of Brazil has induced the Indian Government to favor the proposal of the establishment of an institution of the same kind in that country.

"The Brazilian Institution, or snake farm, has now been in existence ten years and has fully justified its existence. Here the most deadly of the South American serpents are housed in quaint dome-shaped little houses of cement, reminding one of a miniature African village. The venom or poison is periodically taken from these reptiles, diluted with sugar of milk, and then injected into mules or other animals. Gradually the dose is increased until the animal becomes immune from the effects of the poison. The vaccine obtained from such an animal is said to be an absolute antidote against the poison of that particular snake.

"So far, Dr. Brazil has produced two specific serums, one of the antibothropic serum and the other the anticrotalic serum,



Courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

A SNAKE FARM THAT "HAS FULLY JUSTIFIED ITS EXISTENCE" BY PRODUCING SNAKE-BITE SERUMS.

In this Brazilian institution the most deadly South American serpents are housed and are periodically relieved of their venom.

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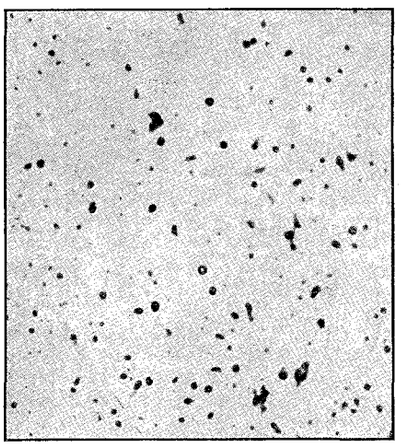
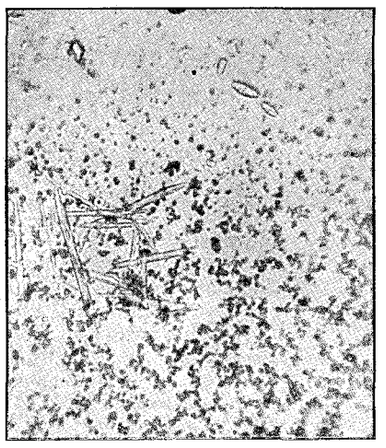
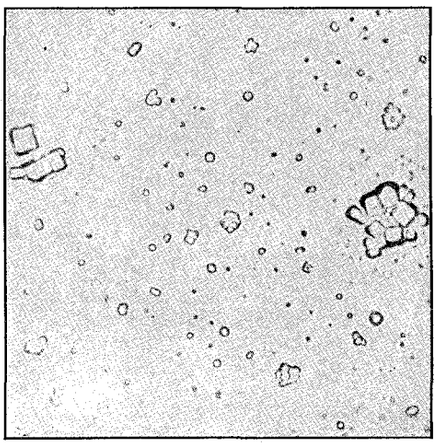


LONDON DUST.
Mostly spherical particles.



NORTH SEA DUST.
Blown over from Continental Europe.



SALT CRYSTALS THAT FORMED HAZE
On a sunny day in Portugal.

which, in small doses, neutralize the venomous fluids of these two families of ophidians. As already explained, however, one does not always know what species of snake it is that has bitten a patient, and this led Dr. Brazil to invent a third serum which he calls a polyvalent or antiophidian serum, which, to the delight of scientists, has been found to counteract the poisonous effect of all the venomous reptiles of Brazil. Indian doctors can see no reason why a serum could not be found which would prove a cure for the bites of the venomous snakes of India.

"Fortunately for us none of the poisonous serpents of the United States are as aggressive as the cobra or some of the South American varieties. Also they are so peculiarly marked it is possible for any intelligent person to know them all and to recognize the danger in a moment. Thus out of the millions of people in the United States only a very small number die each year as the result of snake-bites. However, some are so unfortunate and several times projects have been launched to establish serpent farms in this country, whence an antidote for all varieties of snake-bites might be prepared. They have never amounted to much, for as a commercial enterprise they would be unprofitable.

"Most of the serums of this nature used in this country have been imported from the Pasteur Institute of France, where Dr. Calmette some time since produced an antivenomous serum. It is obtained by gradually injecting cobra venom into the flesh of a living domestic animal and giving nature time to counteract the poison by her own method. Eventually, the subject becomes immune to these injections, and produces within itself a product which when injected into other animals renders them immune. This material, known as antivenine, is prepared in large quantities and sent all over the civilized world for use against animal poisons generally."

It now seems reasonably certain, writes Mr. Burnham, that the manner in which snake poison acts is by paralyzing the circulation, the breathing organs, the nerves and even the digestive organs. The effect on the blood is a decrease in the strength and rapidity of the flow. In the nerves (after the first period of excitement) drowsiness ensues, which in fatal cases lasts until death. The breathing is gradually diminished in strength and volume. The brain is usually the last organ to succumb. He continues:

"Snake venom introduced directly into the blood acts with great rapidity, but when introduced hypodermically through the skin and muscles, its action is much slower, and if the case is treated with great vigor from the very start, the patient has a fair chance of recovery, and very many do recover.

"The venom of a serpent is a rather thick fluid, secreted in two glands that are situated on the side of the upper jaw, under the skin behind the eye.

"The venomous serpents of North America are the rattlesnakes, of which there are no less than fifteen species, the massasaugas, of which there are three species, the water moccasins, the copperheads, the harlequin and the Sonoran coral snakes. Of these snakes the bite of the rattlesnake is perhaps the most deadly.

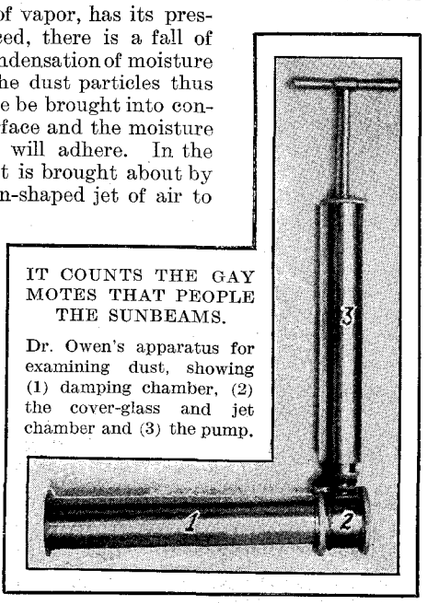
"Contrary to the common belief, the best authorities agree that a serpent can not be rendered permanently harmless by the removal of its fangs, because the fangs are constantly renewed. Each operating fang is backed up by a series of smaller ones, of different sizes, growing and awaiting their turn to duty, and dropping away. An adult fang is shed every six or eight weeks. The old tooth does not drop out until the new one is close beside it, duly connected with the poison gland, and ready for duty. Then the old fang either drops out or is left sticking in the next animal bitten.

"Even if fangs were pulled out, the poison sac would remain, and a scratch from the jaw teeth, duly poisoned, would endanger the life of the patient."

COUNTING THE MOTES IN THE AIR

DUST PARTICLES IN THE AIR may not only be accurately counted but closely examined, so that their character and source may be determined, by means of an apparatus invented by Dr. J. S. Owens, of the Meteorological Office of the British Air Ministry. This invention, it is asserted by a contributor to *The Illustrated London News*, has opened up a new field for inquiry into atmospheric dust, and makes it possible to obtain information hitherto hidden as to its nature and quantity. The instrument is curiously simple, and depends for its action upon a principle thus enunciated in the article:

"When air which contains dust and a sufficient amount of water, in the form of vapor, has its pressure suddenly reduced, there is a fall of temperature and a condensation of moisture upon the dust. If the dust particles thus enveloped in moisture be brought into contact with a glass surface and the moisture evaporated, the dust will adhere. In the instrument this result is brought about by causing a fine, ribbon-shaped jet of air to strike a microscope cover-glass, placed above a slot-shaped opening forming the jet. The air is drawn by a pump through a damping chamber before entering the slot, and the velocity in the jet, which is about 600 miles per hour, causes a fall of pressure and a condensation of water from the air on the dust. The



IT COUNTS THE GAY MOTES THAT PEOPLE THE SUNBEAMS.

Dr. Owen's apparatus for examining dust, showing (1) damping chamber, (2) the cover-glass and jet chamber and (3) the pump.

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air is then deflected sideways, and the dust, which can not turn the corner, strikes the glass; the velocity then falls, the pressure and temperature rise, resulting in the water being evaporated and the dust left sticking to the glass. The record obtained consists of a linear deposit of dust on the cover-glass the same length as the slot. This can be mounted on a microscope slip and examined, or kept for reference and future comparison. Dr. Owens described this instrument fully in a paper read before the Royal Society on February 23, 1922, when he exhibited samples of dust obtained from wind which had crossed the North Sea, and was therefore Continental in origin. He also showed dust obtained from expired air, which, since Tyndall's famous experiments made in 1868 and 1869, had been regarded as optically pure, that is, free from all dust. More recently Dr. Owens has obtained records of haze in Villa Real de San Antonio, in the south of Portugal, on a hot, dry, sunny day, which showed that the haze consisted entirely of particles of common salt. Air containing such numbers of salt crystals would be peculiarly liable to the formation of fogs, since a sudden fall of temperature under such conditions would probably result in condensation on the salt particles and fog. The great danger of sea fogs makes any means of predicting their occurrence most valuable. Perhaps the most useful application is for the examination of smoke pollution in cities, and of factory and mine dust. When the record is obtained the particles of dust can be placed under the microscope and their nature and number examined. The method of counting the number of particles is very simple: A volume of, say, 50 cubic centimeters of air is drawn through the jet, and the number of particles of dust counted microscopically, by means of an eye-piece micrometer ruled in squares; the total number divided by 50 gives the number per cubic centimeter. In London, during a smoke fog on Sunday, January 22 last, the number of smoke particles per cubic centimeter amounted to 21,800, the average diameter of which was unusually large, being 0.85 of a micron, a micron being 1-1000th of a millimeter, or 1-25,400th of an inch. This was a bad fog. The number of particles during an ordinary winter's day in London, without fog, would be about 6,000 and these would average in diameter 0.5 micron, but the number falls much below this in the summer when the domestic fires are out. The number of particles per cubic centimeter in the air of London on Tuesday, May 23, last, was 1,400. At the recent International Conference on Geodesics and Geophysics held in Rome, the Meteorology Section, under the chairmanship of Sir Napier Shaw, voted a sum sufficient to provide about twelve of these instruments for distribution to different countries, so as to obtain information from widely separated sources on the condition of the atmosphere as regards suspended impurity."

TOO MANY CONTRAPTIONS IN THE AUTO?—The ex-aviator, according to a British writer, is responsible for the extraordinary multiplication of instruments on the dash of a current automobile. The editor of *The Scientific American* (New York) thinks the idea is a sound one, both as regards the origin of the practise and in its implication of the utter folly thereof. He goes on:

"Instruments on the dash are, of course, inevitable. Nobody wants to drive without a speedometer, an ammeter, and an oil gage. But why a clock? Why an assorted collection of dials that make the inner elevation of one's petroleum-buggy resemble the control board of a central power-station, or an overcrowded pawnshop window? Why the present mad race for a multiplicity of nickeled protuberances in the cockpit of the road cruiser?

"Perhaps the answer is to be found in a recent advertisement which considerably tickled our risibilities. The better part of an expensive page was devoted to picturing the supreme delight with which an owner might look upon the automatic cigar-lighter that exclusively features the advertiser's machine—how from his proud station in this car he might look down with amused contempt upon the unfortunate driver whose machine leaves him at the mercy of the match-box when he wants a smoke. We have no doubt that somewhere there exists a man who would buy the X Y Z car to get the cigar-lighter. But are there enough of him to advertise to? We have no doubt that some folk will prefer the car with fifteen knobs and dials to the one with only fourteen. But is not the general catering to this idea the result of a misdirected sales enterprise? Wouldn't our cars be more comfortable if they did not look quite so much like an instrument-maker's laboratory?"

BOOTLEGGING AIRPLANES

"THE FLYING CONTRABANDIST" is the title under which *The Aerial Age* (New York) reprints an editorial from the New York *Times*, inspired by the forced landing near Croton-on-Hudson of an airplane carrying whisky from Canada, with the escape of the pilot in a waiting automobile, which, it says, "makes a story of unusual interest." A bootlegging airship has not been reported before, but it doesn't follow that it is a novelty to the illicit trade in rum. The writer continues:

"Fiction has surrounded the smuggler with an atmosphere of romance, mainly because he must be daring and his occupation involves him in bodily risk. There would be a gap in literature if the contrabandist were left out. Such was the unknown from Montreal, who seems to have arrived at the rendezvous too late to transfer his prize to the 'agents,' and had to plane down to an inhospitable hill, where he came to grief with a crash that involved most of his consignment.

"This fashion of scorning the Mullan-Gage Law of the State of New York is not likely to be a success at present. The exhaust of an airplane and the whir of the propellers make too much noise, and everybody follows the flight of a strange ship with curious eye. The airplane is still a spectacle. In this case mounted troopers of the State came in hot haste to the wreck to seize the contraband and nab the lawbreaker. It might have been hard to empanel a jury to convict him if he had been apprehended. In course of time there must be a State police driving airplanes as well as riding horses. Then suspicious planes will be 'held up' or followed by 'traffic cops' lying along aerial routes connecting such cities as Montreal and New York.

"In that day there will be an air code as thick as a volume of the Supreme Court reports. Flying will be strictly regulated, and there will be aerodromes every few miles, with lighthouses at night. Planes will carry numbers to identify them, and they will be darting in all directions, carrying passengers and perishable freight. Rogues, as well as honest men, will be in the air, and the flying police will often have difficulty in distinguishing them. The automobile long ago became a vehicle useful in crime, and the airplane will also be. All kinds of portable, ill-gotten goods will be coursing through the air, and thief-taking will become more a problem than ever.

"Flying can not be regulated too soon for the protection of the public. Commercial aviation is developing rapidly. With better safeguards for passengers, more of them are traveling through the sky. Air limousines now fly thousands of miles without accident. Merchants who want a new market are patronizing the air-carriers. Spring fruits and vegetables can be delivered fresh hundreds of miles away. Mullica, down in sandy South New Jersey, is planning to ship asparagus by plane to Boston every afternoon. But the bootlegger will certainly use the plane to carry his outlawed goods."

ARTIFICIAL NATURAL GAS—Natural gas is properly called methane and is a compound consisting of one atom of carbon united to four atoms of hydrogen. According to the German technical papers, this is now being manufactured for commercial purposes, being delivered in steel carboys under a pressure of 125 to 150 atmospheres. The caloric value of methane is three times as great as that of hydrogen and twice as great as that of the best illuminating gas. It is entirely free from sulfur compounds and the dangerous cyanogen compounds, and for this reason it does not injure plants nor tarnish silverware as ordinary illuminating gas does. Best of all, perhaps, from the consumer's point of view, is the fact that by its use the latter is freed from the various annoyances connected with the ordinary city supply. The normal carboy having a content of ten gallons holds from five to six hundred gallons of comprest methane, which corresponds in caloric value to 12 hundred gallons of the best illuminating gas furnished in cities. It can be easily used to supply most incandescent lamps, whether these are suspended or fixt on stands. The methane can also be readily used in most forms of cooking and heating apparatus as well as to supply laboratory burners.

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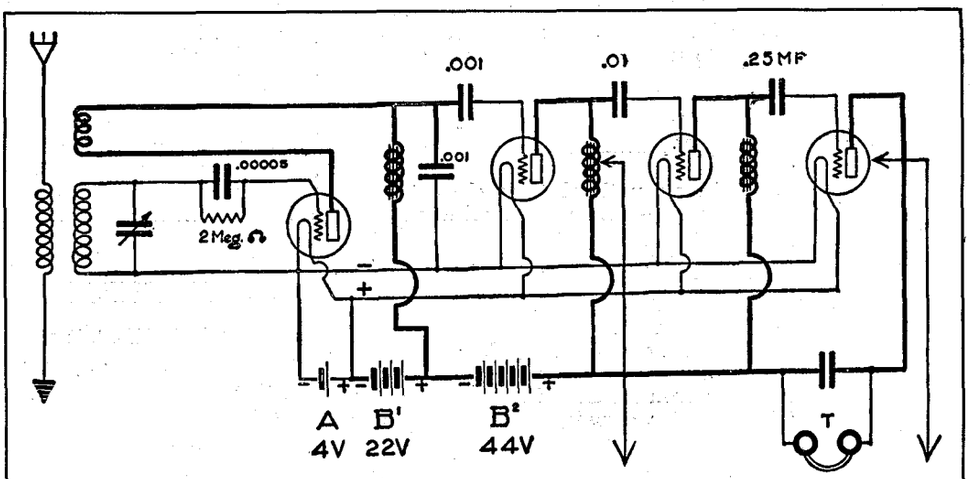
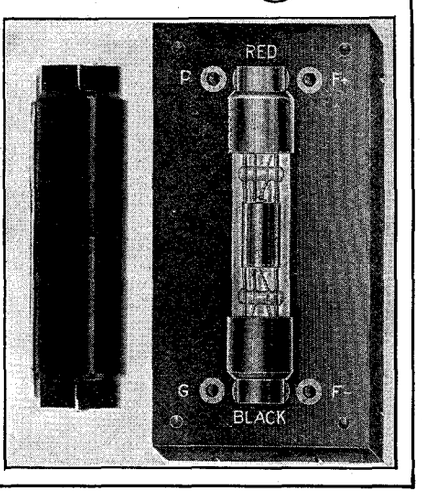
RADIO ▾ DEPARTMENT

THE THUNDER OF OUR HEART-THROBS

UNDER THE PICTURESQUE TITLE, "The Thunder of Our Heart-Throbs," an article in *Popular Radio* (New York), written by J. C. Gorman, tells of the amazing amplification of sound that may be effected by putting together "in cascade," as it is called, a series of the extraordinary little talking lamps called electron tubes, or triodes.

An illustration reproduces a photograph of Major-General George O. Squier's demonstration that the triode amplifiers, utilized in connection with his system of "line radio," can so enhance the sound of the heart-beat that it may be transmitted to any distance, and trumpeted as a very tempest of sound, to be heard by an auditorium full of medical students or physicians.



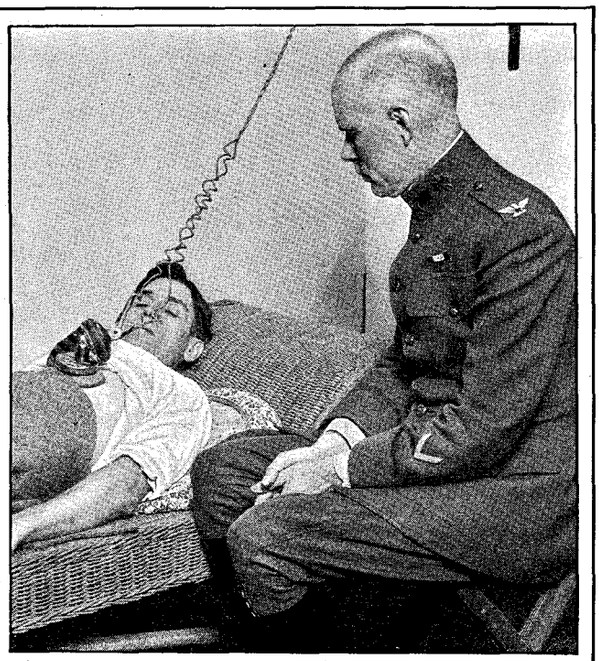


Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Radio," New York.

IT MAKES A HEART-BEAT "A TEMPEST OF SOUND."

At the side is the new coil (on the left) and tube (on the right) reproduced half-size, and above is shown in diagram the method of connecting up the tubes and coils. "These instruments are supplemented by the use of four mica condensers which store up the instantaneous voltage supplied by the combined action of the preceding tube and coil. The next tube and coil take this voltage and step it up and supply it to the next set of tube and coil, and so on."

An interesting summary is given of some other achievements of the amplifying tube, and in particular a detailed account of the operation of a modified form of triode recently developed, and especially designed for use in both radio-frequency and audio-frequency amplification. For the amateur who perpetually invokes his receiving apparatus to "speak louder"—and that includes most of us—the new tube suggests possibilities that are distinctly worth investigating. Here is what Mr. Gorman has to say about amplifying tubes in general and the new Myers tube in particular:



LISTENING TO THUNDEROUS HEART-BEATS.

General Squier—a Colonel when this picture was taken—is here listening to heart-beats made audible at practically any distance from the patient's bedside.

"The vacuum tube or audion has opened up so many fields of usefulness and is of such commanding importance that it may properly be given first place over all other recent inventions of the twentieth century. Without it, our transcontinental telegraphy or telephony would be virtually impossible, and even transoceanic radio communication would be sadly crippled. The device has entered practically every field of scientific usefulness, and its contributions to each of these fields are of almost inconceivable value.

"One of the most important applications of the audion is its use as an amplifier. It is employed in the medical profession as an amplifier of the sounds of heart-beats and for detecting ailments that affect the working of other human organs. It is used to make the deaf hear. It is used in electrical research laboratories for amplifying and measuring the feeblest of electric currents. It is used in ordinary telephony to strengthen weakening voice currents which have traveled great distances. It is used by college professors to amplify the tiny sounds that insects make. It also makes possible our modern radiotelephony in its perfected form to-day."

After naming Dr. Lee De Forest as the inventor of the audion, or triode, and the originator of the method of amplification by the use of series of audions "in cascade," the writer continues:

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"One of his ablest assistants who has himself contributed invaluable service and ingenuity to the developments of both the audion and the amplifier, of which the audion is the backbone, is Mr. E. B. Myers, one of the country's most eminent vacuum-tube experts and radio engineers.

"Mr. Myers has done important research work in the largest laboratories throughout the country. In the development work during the war he was in the foremost ranks. Since the war he has been at work on the tube in his own laboratories; ever improving and perfecting it, he has probably conducted more experiments, made, handled, and studied more vacuum tubes than any other man outside of Cooper Hewitt himself. He has finally perfected and standardized an amplifying vacuum tube which is probably the peer of any other tube now made—the 'radio audion.' This device is remarkable in that it is of small dimensions, measuring only 3¾ inches in length, and ⅝ inch in diameter.

"The tube contains the conventional three elements—the filament, the grid, and the plate—but its construction and electrical characteristics are new and give it its exceptional efficiency for radio work. These elements, which are of extremely small size, are all assembled and mounted on two Pyrex glass beads, with the wire connections running through the beads to the terminals at either end of the tube.

"After the tube is exhausted of air and sealed, two terminal caps are fastened, one at one end and one at the other, and the tube has the appearance shown mounted in the illustrations. The tube is an excellent detector, altho it is not sold or licensed for this use, and it is a wonderful amplifier and oscillator.

"On account of the highly evacuated condition of the interior of the 'radio audion,' no ionization takes place when the plate voltages are increased over the 100 volt mark. In this way even greater amplification can be obtained than when using the conventional 45 volts on the plates. The amplification constant of the new tube is over four times that of the vacuum tube now in common use.

"When used with special amplifying coils and circuit, signals can be received with the utmost clarity and with terrific strength. Music and voice can be heard many hundreds of feet away when a loud speaker is connected to the output circuit of the amplifier.

"The diagram shows the method of connecting up the tubes and coils, and these instruments are supplemented by the use of four mica condensers which store up the instantaneous voltage supplied by the combined action of the preceding tube and coil. The next tube and coil take this voltage and step it up and supply it to the next set of tube and coil, and so on.

"The internal capacity of the tube is low, and this additional feature makes it function efficiently as a radio-frequency amplifier on low wave-lengths. At a recent demonstration when a loop antenna was used with 'radio audion' tubes, in the cellar of a brick building, with three stages of radio-frequency amplification and three stages of audio-frequency amplification, such as described above, weak signals from a far-distant broadcasting station were amplified to such an extent that the music was deafening, and the electrical energy in the plate circuit of the last stage was so great that a serious shock would be experienced by any one who would have placed his hands across the output terminals."

HOW TO BOOST THE SHORT-WAVE TUNER—Most of the broadcasting stations use wave-lengths of 360-meters, as our radio enthusiasts are aware; but there are some exceptions, notably the U. S. Army Signal Corps at Bedloe's Island, which uses 1,450 meters. The Sunday *Call* (Newark) answers in detail a question as to whether ordinary short-wave receiving sets can be tuned in for all broadcasting wave-lengths. We read:

"The regenerative short-wave tuner consisting of two variometers and a varicoupler or of a varicoupler and a condenser is generally built to receive at maximum efficiency the broadcasting stations on 360 meters. A short-wave regenerative tuner, therefore, if properly designed, will operate to its highest efficiency over a relatively small scope of short waves as, for example, from 200 to 600 meters.

"Short-wave sets, may, with some degree of success, be loaded to higher wave-lengths. There are two ways of doing this (1) with the single slide load coil or tapped load coil, and (2) by using honeycomb coils. With load coils and honeycomb coils variable condensers are necessary in both primary and secondary circuits to permit the necessary sharper tuning.

"Instead of using a variable condenser in series with the aerial and the primary tap of the varicoupler, simply replace the condenser, with an L-150 honeycomb coil. In this manner additional inductance is added to the primary of the set which increases its wave-length.

"The secondary of the circuit in order to be brought into tune with the primary must also be loaded. This is done by placing an L-200 honeycomb coil in series with the secondary of the varicouplier and the variometer. A 23-plate variable condenser must be shunted across the secondary and honeycomb coil. A 43-plate variable may be added across the load coil, and the primary of the varicoupler to tune closer. Short-wave tuners using grid and plate variometers can be loaded for an additional wave-length of 200 meters above their short-wave range and still retain the regenerative feature. This can be accomplished by placing a 23-plate variable across the grid variometer and secondary coil, and another variable condenser connected directly across the plate variometer. When the set is so connected, wave-length from 600 to 2,000 meters may be tuned in. This is the most practical method of loading a short-wave tuner."

DR. DEFOREST'S PIONEER BROADCASTING

IT IS A MISTAKE, it seems, to suppose that broadcasting is an altogether new phenomenon. It is quite true that broadcasting could never have attained anything like its present proportions until the potentialities of the electron tube as an oscillating transmitter on one hand and an amplifying receiver on the other were developed. Yet broadcasting of a kind was accomplished, and a limited audience reached, in the early day of the electron tube, and notably in the hands of Dr. Lee DeForest, the inventor of the tube itself.

In the Radio Review of the New York *Evening Mail*, Dr. DeForest gives an interesting account of these pioneer experiments in broadcasting. After saying that the free distribution by radiophone of good music, amusement, and instruction as now accomplished is the realization of his pet dream, he continues:

"For years I have been advocating, preaching and practising (when opportunity offered) this the greatest possibility of the radiophone. The first broadcasting of music (other than phonograph) occurred in the spring of 1909 on top of the Metropolitan Opera House, where I erected a temporary radiotelephone transmitter connected with two microphones placed among the footlights of the stage.

"The first opera singer whose voice was thus broadcast was Caruso, singing the rôle of *Turiddu* in 'Cavalleria Rusticana.' For his opening number the 'Siciliana' was sung behind the curtains, the microphone was placed on a table beside which the great tenor stood and sang. This first radio opera was picked up by various ships in the harbor of New York, for that temporary antenna on the opera house roof was only a small affair and broadcasting was limited in radius. Later I had Mme. Mazarini, of Hammerstein's Manhattan Opera company, sing into the microphone of the radiophone in my old laboratory, 103 Park Avenue. Her selections were the 'Haberana,' from 'Carmen,' and other songs.

"There was no radiophone broadcasting from 1910 to 1916, except in California. In the early summer of 1916 the DeForest Company gave a regular nightly radio concert service from its tower at Highbridge in New York City. This music was frequently heard as far as Buffalo, N. Y., and Toronto, Ont. The first 'radio dance' was then instituted. On a special occasion jazz music was played at Highbridge, and the music was used for dancing by a large house-party near Elizabeth, N. J.

"The election returns of November, 1916, were broadcast to a large number of listeners throughout all the sections surrounding New York. I remember well how at midnight the listeners were bade good-night with the pleasing announcement that Hughes had been elected. The Wilsonian majorities came in a day late.

"The approach of the war clouds compelled the Government to shut down the first regular broadcasting station shortly thereafter and when, in May, 1919, the ban on amateur instruments was finally lifted the radio inspector at New York announced that no radiophone broadcasting would be again permitted. Finally the other interests caught the idea, and during the last few months the ether has been filled with music, amusement and words of wisdom. This is to me especially gratifying, for since 1919 I had sought by letters and personal interviews

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with newspaper managers and owners to awaken a realization of what it would mean to all America—this new invention of intimate approach to practically every household in the nation, near and far, in towns, villages and especially isolated farms.

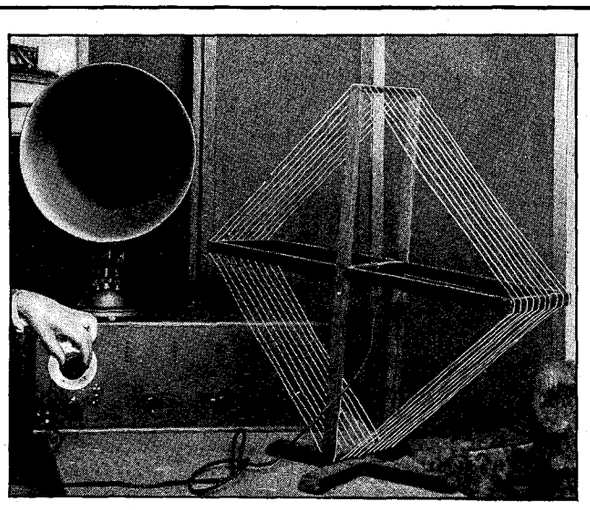
"But even now the real big opportunity of radio broadcasting, the phase most worth while to the nation, is hardly realized. It is not the idle pleasure of phonograph or jazz orchestra, nor the capability of political haranguing for votes in the land on the eve of an election. It is rather the day and the night in educational facilities which are thus rendered available to the millions of people who can not otherwise obtain it. Good music, entertaining talks on science by masters in this branch, household hints, instruction to farmers, which is so often poorly given, as needed in many sections, notably in the South; the acquaintance of the youths, whether or not attending rural schools, with the best in literature, history and economic themes.

"Invest such homes with good clean amusement and we will find that in this, its own unapproachable field, the radiophone will become one of the greatest factors for the education, the betterment, the uplift and the unification of the American people, and later of all peoples in the history of our civilization."

LOOP AERIALS AND PEANUT TUBES

THANKS TO THE GROWING POPULARITY of radio-frequency amplification, to say nothing of Major Armstrong's new method of superregeneration, the loop aerial is coming to be regarded as a normal part of a really up-to-date radio-receiving outfit. As a rule, the loop in question is wound about a frame from eighteen to thirty-six inches in diameter at the least, and many loops are much larger. An eighteen-inch loop made by winding eight or ten turns of No. 22 enameled wire about a light frame that, pivoted on its standard, weighs only a pound or two, and so may stand on the table beside the radio-frequency amplifier (or for that matter under the table), is a rather neat affair, and highly satisfactory as a substitute for such troublesome equipment as an out-of-door antenna with led-in wire and lightning arrester and water-pipe "ground."

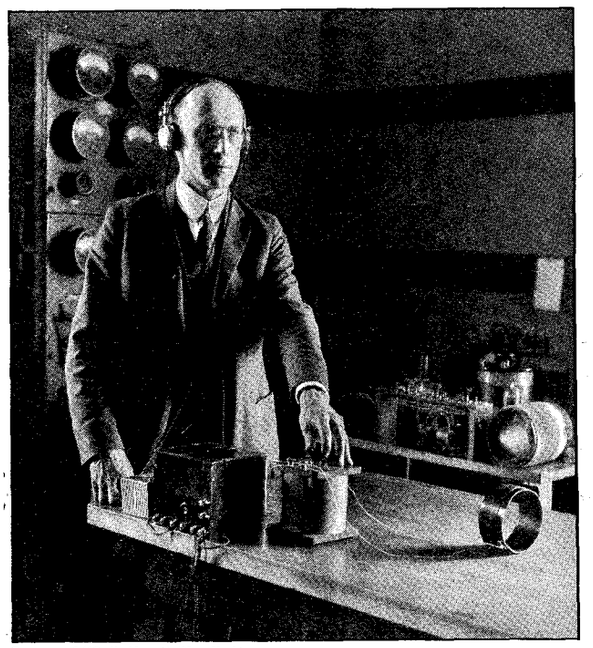
An outfit comprising two or three stages of radio-frequency amplification and as many of audio-frequency will actuate a loud speaker in highly satisfactory manner when attached to such a loop, even in a steel and concrete city building, anywhere within reasonable distance of the broadcasting station. And that without use of a regenerative circuit, let alone the super-regenerative. It is not even necessary to introduce the inductance coil, always considered a part of the ordinary antenna system, since the loop itself supplies adequate inductance. A variable condenser in the grid-filament circuit of the first tube serves to tune the outfit; the operation of the tube being facilitated by use of a voltage-divider, or potentiometer in addition to the usual rheostats that control the filament current.



By courtesy of "The Radio Guild."

A COMPACT AMPLIFIER.

No outside antennæ and no "ground." The entire apparatus, with loud speaker, stands on a small card-table in the office of a New York physician, in a steel and concrete building.



Courtesy of "Radio News" (New York).

DR. MILLER OPERATING HIS NEW AMPLIFIER.

On the table is the coil used as a loop aerial.

Such an outfit seems singularly compact; yet it is cumbersome in comparison with the radio receiver devised by Dr. J. M. Miller, of the Radio Research Laboratory, of the Bureau of Engineering, U. S. Navy Department; for the receiving antenna employed is a coil only five inches in diameter which, to casual inspection, looks like an abbreviated induction coil, such as might ordinarily form part of the tuning apparatus. Yet with this little coil, signals have been received from spark stations as distant as Boston; and such signals were audible several feet from the head telephones. In *Radio News* (New York), Mr. S. R. Winters has this to say about Dr. Miller's interesting outfit:

"A radio-frequency amplifier which embraces a wide range of wave-lengths employed in wireless signalling, and insuring uniformity of enlargement of these signals, are among the virtues claimed for this new apparatus. With deference to its peculiar merits, the term 'universal amplifier' is applied to the device.

"It functions between a wave-length range of 800 to 20,000 meters, and within this circumscribed area yields a uniform amplification of signals afforded by the transformer design of amplifier. It was not designed to magnify low frequencies and is, therefore, classified as an extremely quiet amplifier. Despite this tendency, however, at wave-lengths below 800, and even as short as 150 meters, the signals may be amplified at a correspondingly reduced volume. Further improvements of the vacuum tubes employed in this new amplifier will likely make possible its effective operation at abbreviated wave-lengths.

"The type, subject to manufacture in quantity production for use by the United States Navy Department, employs eight stages—five of radio frequency amplification, a detector, and two of audio enlargement. The vacuum tubes used, described as peanut tubes by reason of their similarity in size and formation to this underground growth, involve the consumption of a small filament current. To be exact, the filament supply for the whole amplifier requires two amperes at two volts. The plate supply is 22.5 volts. The instrument is quite stable in operation, the model on display having been subjected to as many as six stages of radio."

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JOSEPH HERGESHEIMER
22 votes

EUGENE O'NEILL
14 votes

SHERWOOD ANDERSON
13 votes

WILLA SIBERT CATHER
12 votes

CHOSEN BY THEIR CONTEMPORARIES AS AMONG THE FIRST FIVE STARS,

In this order and with the number of votes indicated, these, with the two opposite, stand as the six most important literary stars appearing above the horizon in the past ten years.

AMERICA'S LITERARY STARS

WE HAVE BEEN BATTERING the doors of England for many years with the declaration that we are alive and producing literature, and naturally, there some time should come the answering query, "What?" The editor of a prominent London daily recently asked the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST to prepare him an article on the leading figures of the American literary field coming to the front in the past ten years. The request carried with it the proposal of a substantial honorarium, but the editor of this journal, prest with other matters, begged for a postponement. Then the idea began to germinate, and it occurred to him that the answer to the London editor's query would also interest our own readers, but to make it conform to our methods of presentation it should represent the composite opinion of many authorities. So we prepared a questionnaire to be sent to a group of people who figure before the American reading public as competent literary judges. We offer the results not only gratis to our London editor, but to our own millions of readers who are perhaps even more closely interested in American literature. This is the letter we sent out:

"Whom would you name, offhand, as the five leading American literary stars that have risen above the horizon in the past ten years? No doubt your eye may have been the one to discover some of these. Others you have discovered later, along with the rest of us. 'Be that as it may,' would it not be of interest to stop and think a minute on what American writers have done of distinction in the past decade, and see what it amounts to? You are in a position to speak with authority on this point. Will you not be good enough just to jot down here, maybe on the margin or back of this sheet, the names of our five leading new literary luminaries, writers in prose or verse, as you size them up, and add any comment you like, long or short? I shall appreciate it immensely."

Fifty-six copies of this letter were consigned to the mail. Twenty-six were addrest in a general way to the "literary adviser" of each of our prominent publishing houses. Eight were addrest without specification of the individual to the "editor of" authoritative publications. Twenty-two letters were addrest to specific individuals, men whose names occur freely as contributors to the public press as columnists, as literary critics, as reviewers, and as editors. Out of this number we received thirty-three replies; nineteen paid no attention to our request; four for personal reasons begged to be excused from complying, so that we have twenty-nine answers, upon which we can construct something like an honor roll of distinction or literary eminence, whatever you like. A tabulation of the answers brings an extremely interesting and puzzling result. It may be said, to begin with, that the number five proved to be somewhat irksome and in several cases the contributor overran his list to six or seven. As these occurred but a very few times, we have given the person voted for the benefit of the extra vote and added that in our poll. Then there were quite a number of cases of an exhibition of good measure beyond the number five, some offering an alternative or second choice list, others mentioning names which satisfied personal predilection, but did not, perhaps, measure up to the strict demands of a magical five. These we shall deal with in the second part of the present article, but considering the list without its aura, this is what we get: Highest on the list comes Joseph Hergesheimer with 22 votes; following him is Eugene O'Neill with 14 votes; then Sherwood Anderson with 13; Miss Willa Cather receives 12; and the fifth place is divided between Robert Frost and James Branch Cabell who each receive 8. Here are our "five." But after this we have a list of forty-five names representing people who have been considered as worthy of holding a place within the first five. We shall doubtless find many readers who sympathize with these choices and maybe some who would dislodge the honored quintet in favor of one or more of the following candidates. To continue our list, then, 7 votes were cast for Edgar Lee Masters and 6 each for Sinclair Lewis and Edna St. Vincent Millay, three received 5 votes each: Carl Sandburg, Henry Van Loon, and E. A. Robinson. In the group numbering 4 votes we find such talked-

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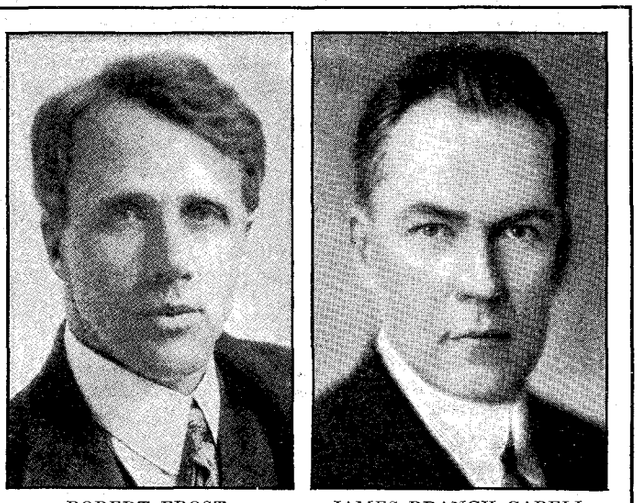
of favorites as Scott Fitzgerald and Miss Amy Lowell. Then 3 votes each were cast for Don Marquis and John Dos Passos, while a whole constellation can be made out of those who were favored with 2 ballots each. They are Mary S. Watts, Dorothy Canfield, Vachel Lindsay, Sara Teasdale, Earnest Poole, H. L. Mencken and Heywood Broun. Following these comes a result which give us much ground for speculation; not so much on the qualities that go to make up fame as on the quality that goes to make up criticism. Remembering that our judges in this case constitute the people whose business it is to lead contemporary opinion, we find that a list of twenty-eight names is produced by them, representing people who are worthy to stand among the first five, and yet who secured in the aggregate judgment of these judges but a single vote each. Here are the names: Zona Gale, Waldo Frank, T. S. Eliot, E. E. Cummings, Donn Byrne, Melville Davison Post, Edna Ferber, Randolph Bourne, Conrad Aiken, Ben Ames Williams, James Oliver Curwood, Fannie Hurst, Peter B. Kyne, Hugh Wiley, Dorothy Parker, Ring Lardner, Thomas Beer, George Santayana, Wilbur Daniel Steele, R. H. Holliday, Edward Bok, Ben Hecht, Maxwell Bodenheim, William Ellery Leonard, Ruth Suckow and Christopher Morley. On the basis of the theory of chances, each one of these names had one chance in 165 in securing a place in the selected honored five. That we should find here twenty-five of our current authors, many of whom bear names that are classified as "household," and certainly bear reputations which place them in the ranks of the high-salaried workers, is a matter for surprize, to say the least, especially when we consider that their merits are not estimated by the general run of readers who trouble themselves very little with the canons of literary criticism, but by the arbiters of renown who sometimes think they make if not break reputations.



ROBERT FROST JAMES BRANCH CABELL

Dividing the fifth place in the group of five literary stars in the opinion of their contemporaries, who give each eight votes.

The aura, as we have named it, or perhaps the milky way of star dust, with here and there a twinkling light, representing the doubts of our voters and the reparations which they desire to make to those left in the outer world of the favorite five, all this constitutes, perhaps, more interesting matter than the mere impersonal vote for a candidate, however worthy that candidate may seem in the reader's mind of securing this recognition. It would seem a pity to deprive our readers of this very interesting speculative matter, but we can not quote it entire. We are in some doubt as to whether the gentlemen who have favored us with their judgment expect to appear in person bearing their tribute. One, indeed, begged us to withhold his name, tho he acceded to our request. At first we thought of withholding all names, but as the request to do so was limited to one we have decided to let the judge and the judgment stand together. As there is no particular classification that can be made, we will pick quite at random. The first one is the literary critic of the Boston *Evening Transcript*, Mr. E. F. Edgett, and he names Masters, Frost, Hergesheimer, Ferber and O'Neill in this order, saying that "these are representative, it seems to me, of the novel, short-story, the play and poetry, because they stand for the American spirit and the American literary courage. I name Miss Ferber, but Miss Fannie Hurst might be put in her place,

(*Continued on page 44*)

PACIFISM PERVADING OXFORD

IF ANOTHER WAR COMES the college youth of England may be expected to do as their predecessors of the war generation did, but they are not showing now that they will. The "young barbarians" of Matthew Arnold's day have become the "young intellectuals" of ours, and their devotion to "play" is not unmixed with an interest in politics. Oxford, apparently, gives another kind of anxiety, especially to the conservative mind, than she afforded in a day later than Arnold's when Kipling wrote of the "flannelled fools at the wicket and the muddied oafs at the goal." "To the educated youth of to-day," says the London *Morning Post*, the chief organ of conservatism, "nothing could be more intellectually revolting than the suggestion of any such duty" as an interest in militarism, even to the limited extent of maintaining "sufficient forces to protect a nation from aggression and destruction." The *Post*, in its sarcasm, indicates that the Oxford undergraduate goes all the way with Lloyd George and much beyond him, for militarism is defined by university men as "not only Kaiserism and saber-battling," but the devotedness that carried off the flower of Britain's youth in the early days of the late war. He who believes in militarism in any form, says the mordant *Morning Post*, "has written himself down an ass," and the *Post* doesn't stop there:

"At Oxford, for example, among the aristocracy of undergraduate intellect, 'liberty of opinion' is the watchword, and the follower of any cult, from Bolshevism to Zoroastrianism, will be sure of finding admirers in some coterie or other. But there are limits even to liberty of opinion, and we imagine they would be exceeded by anybody who mentioned the dread name of compulsory military service. Such an one would be among the mischievous reactionaries, like Lord Roberts and Sir Henry Wilson. So the O. T. C. finds few recruits. The profession of a soldier is considered hardly fit for an educated man, and everywhere among the present generation there seems to be a desire to put the years 1914-1918 as far out of mind as possible. No doubt this is what all men wish to do with ugly incidents and disgraceful episodes; but the lessons which they teach are forgotten only at the peril of those who brush them aside. One remembers the splendid youth of 1914 suddenly called on to face the calamity for which it was so tragically unprepared: the waste of all that priceless life; and there is infinite irony in the spectacle of a younger breed making possible a recurrence of exactly the same disaster and the same waste."

The *Morning Post* is merciful, too, and finds much to say in mitigation of the crime, if it goes so far as that, against loyalty to one's country in possible distress. It would be too much, it says, "to expect in the undergraduate of to-day any enthusiasm for military exercises." For—

"Apart from the general reaction against war, he owes a peculiar grudge to the distant conflict which, by its repercussions, devastated his school-days. He was badly taught, he was hungry, he was harassed by perpetual mock-warfare which could not have seemed anything but futility—all at a time when he could not be expected to feel much more than the immediate inconveniences of his disturbed existence. He arrived at adolescence heartily hating war and all its works, oppressed by its discomforts and cheated of its inspiration. The aversion from a highly unpleasant duty is not peculiar to the youth of Oxford, or, indeed, to youth at all. It is a very natural human feeling, which can

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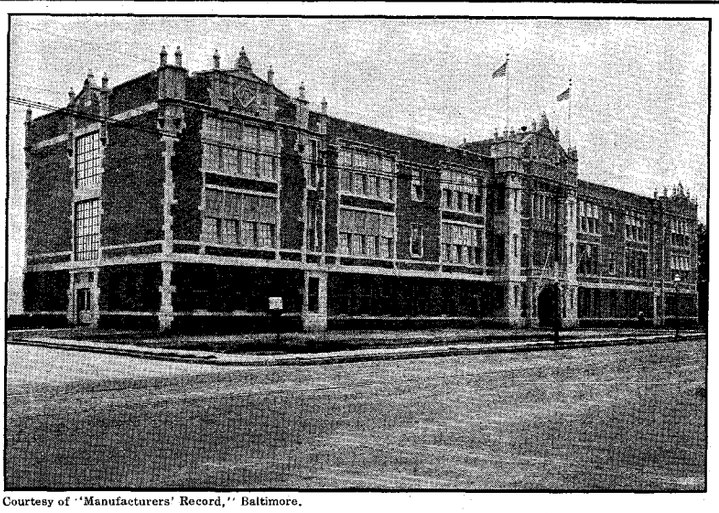
be corrected only by a realization of plain necessities; and in order to realize such necessities men, young and old, must be taught to think aright. What is regrettable and dangerous is that a portion of the *intelligentsia* of undergraduate life, who claim to 'mold opinion' and 'found movements,' erect it to the dignity of a reasoned creed. No undergraduate with the slightest pretension to distinction in the esoteric circles of politics, literature, and Higher Thought would ever mention military service as a subject fit for practical consideration.

"'Withered is the garland of the wars.' It is extraordinary how small has become the race of men who were fighting only the other day. To our young intellectual they belong to another social order—crude, primitive creatures, no doubt with qualities of their own, but 'dated,' left behind by the march of progress.



Courtesy of "Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore.

ONE OF BALTIMORE'S IMPOSING SCHOOLS.

The Poplar Grove School here shown is typical of the recently built schoolhouses in many of the large Southern cities.

It is even doubtful whether the courage they possest—and they must have possest some—was of the highest order.

"No doubt it is always gratifying to the academic mind to sit in Olympian detachment above the common passions of mankind, to show a facile magnanimity where lesser men are stirred to wrath, to find subtle virtues where others see monstrous faults. But are these feats of moral Einsteinism all our legacy from four years of war? Are there not more perdurable things bequeathed to a generation who will almost certainly be faced with the same problems? At all events, the 'stupid soldiers' of yesterday, they who not only did the dirty work, but came back—the poor fragment that remained—to rebuild undergraduate Oxford, possest one quality which many of their successors might well emulate. It is a quality named from an important part of man's physical interior, and it is not possest in a high degree by a certain number—fortunately, not large—of young men, with effeminate manners and elaborate affectations and mental arrogances, who do not shun publicity in Oxford. Their queer clothes and exotic scents and theatrical mannerisms might well give place to a little more humility in the mind and a few more red corpuscles in the body. Few undergraduates would be the worse, and most would be the better, for a period of systematic military training of a far more serious nature than exists in the schools at present. The Public Schools were necessarily unable during the war to live up to their own standards of discipline and instruction, and the results of their inability are making themselves apparent. A brief period of contact with duty and labor in their unimaginative physical aspects would help to assure not only a sturdier race but a brighter future for the peace of England and of Europe."

The symptoms pointed to here are probably to be found in other countries besides England. We know that these anti-war doctrines are clamant in France, urged on and supported by a society called the Clarté, tho it must be said that when they speak they make out a better case for themselves than the *Morning Post* does in their behalf. With us there is not much discussion of war either way. Our aloofness lulls us to an insensibility, save when a neo-Nietzschean extols the virtues of war in the approved German fashion, such as was done in a recent number of the *Smart Set.*

THE SOUTH DEVOTING ITS WEALTH TO SCHOOLS

HAVING SPENT TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS in churches, as we recently showed, the South is in course of spending four times that much in schools. Thus, according to the *Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), "the South is giving an evidence not only of its increasing wealth, but of the increasing activity in the broadening of its educational facilities." What strides the South has made in two decades is shown in the fact that "in 1900 the United States, with a population of 75,994,000, spent on the public schools $214,964,000, or an average per capita of $2.83. In 1920 the South, with a population of 36,306,000, spent $204,225,000, or an average per capita of $5.62 on public schools." The *Record* has made a survey of sixteen States and the District of Columbia, and reports that during the nine months from September, 1921, to the end of May, 1922, school buildings were under construction amounting without equipment to $90,000,000, counting no building that cost less than $10,000. Adding to this the hundreds costing less than that amount, and the many millions involved in equipment, this journal thinks "it is conservative to estimate a total of at least $100,000,000 for school building activities during the nine months covered in this survey." Then going on:

"In addition to the school buildings as reported there have been many bond issues already voted and aggregating some millions of dollars to provide for the erection of a large number of schools, many of which are not included in the foregoing figures because the plans have not progressed sufficiently for publication. Hence, large as the total is, it does not tell the whole story, for there are many school, college, and university structures for which plans are being made, and which will be under contract before the end of the year, but which are not counted in this survey. Moreover, many school buildings completed in the summer of 1921 are not included, for these figures cover only the structures definitely begun or completed since September last.

"A number of the college and university structures are so costly and of such an elaborate type that they have been in course of construction for eighteen months or more; even some of the public school buildings are of this nature. A great many of the larger structures now being built are but a part of the ultimate group planned, and in some instances it may be years before the entire project is brought finally to completion.

"Of the buildings now under construction many are beautiful and impressive in design, and striking because of their very simplicity. The newest ideas in equipment and facilities are embodied in their construction. Several of the grade school and high school buildings will each involve an expenditure of $1,500,000 or more. Many of the finer structures are of steel and reinforced concrete frames, finished in brick, stone, stucco, terra cotta, or limestone, and with slate, tile and copper roofs much in evidence. The interior finish is in keeping with the general architectural treatment of the exterior. Cement and composition floors, with steel tread stairs prevail. Provision for manual training, domestic science, gymnasium and recreational features as well as for baths is a feature. In fact, the majority of these structures represent the very best experience in school design and equipment."

In a table giving a summary of the buildings in the South for nine months from September, 1921, to May, 1922, we see that North Carolina, Texas, Missouri, Georgia, and Maryland exceeded an outlay of $9,000,000 each, North Carolina leading with $11,998,453 expended on 107 buildings. Most of the others range between two and five millions. These figures give, we are told, "a clear indication of the advancing wealth of the South and the higher standards demanded in educational work and in the equipment required to put these finer ideals into practical form."

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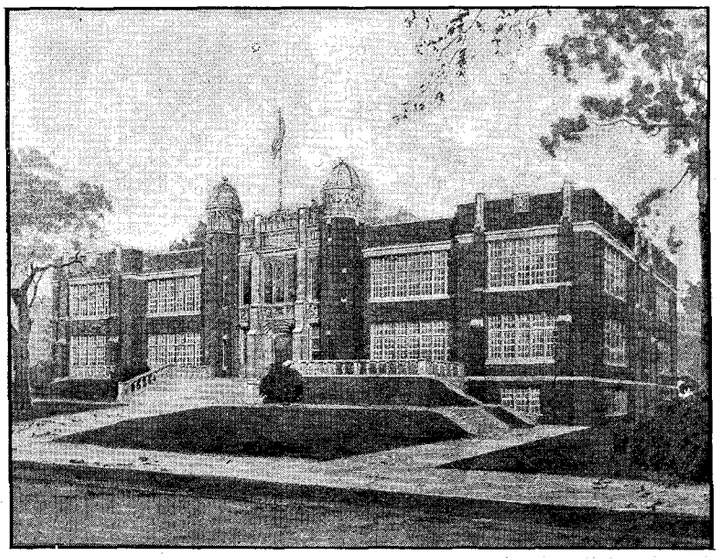
A NEW NOVEL BY JANE AUSTEN

JANE AUSTEN'S FIRST NOVEL has waited a century and a quarter for publication, but it couldn't have hit a moment more psychologically pat than the pesent. We wonder how the first and youthful efforts of our budding writers will stand up alongside Jane's seventeen-year-old accomplishment. Perhaps some of these aspirants will say: Give us a Right Honorable to review us in two columns of the London *Times* and see what also can be made of our efforts. Augustine Birrell of that degree does it for Jane, and confesses that he had shivers of apprehension, being a true lover of the celebrated author, when he heard of this hitherto unknown work. Especially should this have been the case, he argues, "when the prevailing note of the author's already published work is perfection." Jane, "the Elementary Jane," as she is here called, has something more than the good offices of Mr. Birrell to help. The volume is introduced by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, and the reviewer quotes approvingly the words of the preface that the fragments of which the book is composed "are something more than the discovery of a document; it is the discovery of an inspiration. And that inspiration was the inspiration of *Gargantua* and *Pickwick*, it was the gigantic inspiration of laughter." Mr. Chesterton tries to run away with his readers, but we find that Mr. Birrell holds him back to some extent at least:

"Mr. Chesterton has his own heightened fashion of saying things, and he hardly carries me with him when he goes on to say that Jane Austen could have been a buffoon like the *Wife of Bath*, if she chose, but about the revelation and the elementary 'inspiration,' he seems to me to have hit the nail on the head."



LOUISIANA IN LINE WITH SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

This comfortable looking schoolhouse built at Shreveport keeps pace with the forward movement in school-building throughout the South.

The new book is called "Love and Freindship," and consists of a story by that title and other early stories now first published from the original manuscripts. The little story is told in fifteen letters, "which introduce us, in an exceeding short space, to quite a crowd of characters:

"The letters are written by *Laura* to *Marianne*, the youthful daughter of an old friend, in order that their recipient may marvel at the afflictions and admire the fortitude of the writer. The third letter begins thus:—

"'My father was a native of Ireland and an inhabitant of Wales. My mother was the natural daughter of a Scotch peer by an Italian opera girl. I was born in Spain, and received my education at a convent in France.'

"Very unlike the staid *Emma* and her father. Then we have *Laura's* father and mother depicted in a few inimitable touches, and the 'Noble Youth' *Edward*, with whom *Laura* incontinently fell in love at first sight, and to whom she was 'immediately united by her father, who, tho he had never taken orders, had been bred to the Church.' Strange writing this for a parson's daughter of seventeen, and but for a reasonable doubt whether a copy of 'John Buncle' could ever have found its way into the country rectory of the Rev. George Austen, I could have sworn that the 'Elementary Jane,' ere she penned the words last quoted, had surreptitiously become acquainted with the 'English Rabelais,' for by this time the reader of this notice will have perceived that 'Love and Freindship' is, in Mr. Chesterton's words, 'a rattling burlesque.'

"After *Laura's* uncanonical marriage with *Edward*, the penniless pair departed to the house of *Edward's* sister *Augusta*, who received them coldly.

"'A short conversation between Augusta and her brother which I accidentally overheard encreased my dislike to her, and convinced me that her Heart was no more formed for the soft ties of Love than for the endearing intercourse of Freindship.

"'"But do you think that my Father will ever be reconciled to this imprudent connection?" said Augusta.

"'"Augusta" (replied the noble youth), "I thought you had a better opinion of me than to imagine I would so abjectly degrade myself as to consider my Father's concurrence in any of my affairs, either of consequence or concern to me. Tell me, Augusta, tell me with sincerity, did you ever know me consult his inclination or follow his advice in the least trifling particular since the age of fifteen?"

"'"Edward" (replied she), "you are surely too diffident in your own praise. Since you were fifteen only! My dear brother, since you were five years old, I entirely acquit you of ever having willingly contributed to the satisfaction of your father. But I am still not without apprehension of your being shortly obliged to degrade yourself in your own eyes by seeking a support for your wife in the generosity of Sir Edward."

"'"Never, never Augusta, will I so demean myself" (said Edward). "Support! What support will Laura want which she can receive from him?"

"'"Only these very insignificant ones, of Victuals and Drink," answered she.

"'"Victuals and Drink" (replied my husband in a most nobly contemptuous manner), "and dost thou then imagine that there is no other support for an exalted mind (such as is my Laura's) than the mean and indelicate employment of Eating and Drinking?"

"'"None that I know of, so efficacious" (returned Augusta).'"

"Where on earth did this child of seventeen pick up this finished style in a very difficult *genre?* It is almost a portent," explains Mr. Birrell, with some apprehensions as to the pleasure of living in the same house with Jane. But the review goes on:

"I had intended, in order to give myself the pleasure of introducing the other characters of this amazing tale, to pursue it to its close, but on reflection I perceived that to do so would be an act of cruelty to the reader by robbing him of his just dues.

"At times the tone of the tale is undeniably harsh, and it may be crude, and the sarcasm almost too cutting. More than once, whilst reading 'Love and Freindship,' the exclamation rose to my lips:—

'So young, and so untender.'

"But it was a foolish exclamation to make, for the whole thing is conceived, brought forth, and completed by the author in a spirit of sheer delight in finding herself (whilst holding her pen) in full possession and control of high spirits, an exuberant fancy and the glorious sense of fun. To think of 'Love and Freindship' otherwise is to think of it wrongly.

"One can not express one's feeling for this very remarkable little book better than by adopting Mr. Chesterton's words:—

"'There is a larger critical reason for taking pleasure in the gaiety of these various travesties and trifles. . . . It is as serious as any one else could desire, for it concerns the fundamental quality of one of the finest talents in letters.'"

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE GOOD SAMARITAN IN THE COAL-FIELDS

THE GOOD SAMARITAN, it will be remembered, did not ask whether the man who fell among thieves was a good man or a bad man, or whether he had been guilty of contributory negligence. So the Quakers, in shifting the energies of the American Friends Service Committee from the starving victims of war in Europe to the starving victims of industrial warfare in the coal-fields of the United States, do not take sides, or ask questions. They simply say that "no civil or industrial warfare should ever be allowed to progress to a point where the lives of little children are at stake." Industrial strife, they insist, "does not justify the starving of innocent people." And they feel, as one of their bulletins puts it, that their new activity "will project the leaven of disinterested good-will into the field of strained industrial relations, affording by its spirit and service an example of principle and love which alone can bring the brotherhood desired by Christians." Here, so it seems to *The New Republic*, the Friends are again "pioneers in the practical exemplification of Christian idealism" and should be generously supported. On the other hand, an important organ of the coal business, such as *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York), is far from sympathetic. It suggests editorially that "some of the sickly sob sheets that are appealing for other people's money to help the 'starving' coal strikers ponder upon the justness" of "the late Captain John Smith's" "sensible remark that those who refuse to work should not eat."

AFTER FOURTEEN MONTHS OF BREAD AND MOLASSES.

Now the Quakers will see that he has a more varied diet.

It is hardly surprizing that some destitution should have developed in the course of a strike involving 600,000 men, which has now lasted more than three months, and was preceded by a period of irregular employment in many sections. Shortly after the strike began, investigators for the Friends found 28,000 families, with 75,000 children, dependent upon charity in the coal-fields of West Virginia alone. As they stated in a report published in a Friends Service Committee bulletin.

"The fundamental need is for food. It should be understood that conditions do not in any sense compare with those reported in Russia. There is no famine. Two or three relief agencies, tho they are not able to properly feed the destitute population, are at present preventing actual starvation. There is, however, increasing lack of food, and increasing undernourishment. The latter strikes particularly hard upon the children, who, in most cases, have no milk and light cereals, and are forced to live upon beans, corn-meal, flour, and occasional bacon, which is all that the present relief agencies can supply. Yet even this coarse food is not being provided in sufficient quantities to meet the need. There is, therefore, need of even coarse food for adults."

The Friends have been convinced of the need of well-organized work on a large scale and on a permanent basis. They have opened central feeding stations, and, as we read in a New York *World* news dispatch, they will cooperate with local committees to supply extra meals and medical care for mothers and children. The committee in each place will consist of the local physician, a minister, a representative of the operators, a member of the local miners' union and a citizen not connected with the mining industry. A statement sent out from the Friends' relief headquarters in New York is quoted as follows in the New York papers:

"Investigations by our representatives in the coal-fields of the two States indicate that hundreds of children are without necessary food. Tuberculosis is developing among families dependent on the mining industry as a result of malnutrition.

"The American Friends' Service Committee believes industrial strife does not justify the starving of innocent people. While the officials on both sides of the controversy are coming to an agreement we propose to see that the little ones are helped to develop into normal men and women and thus become a real asset to society. Our work is being undertaken with the desire to bring a message of good-will to these people in their time of need."

The miners' union has been giving strike aid, of course; other labor unions have contributed to relief work, and individuals and religious organizations have been helping out. But all this, to judge from an article appearing in *The Nation*, is but a drop in the bucket. In one West Virginia coal-field, for instance, the United Mine Workers are distributing $3,140 a week in relief to 3,099 families, as Freda Kirchwey informs us. She adds in *The Nation:*

"The food rations consist of flour, meal, red beans, 'fat meat' (salty and often rancid piece of blubberlike pork), and coffee. Occasionally a bar of soap or a little lard or a little soda or baking powder is added. Together with the members of the commission I visited camps and tent colonies and looked into the dingy old barrels that usually served as larder. I saw the remnants of soggy meals. I saw barrels almost empty four days before the next food distribution."

In turning their efficient war relief machinery over to the work of alleviating the distresses of the victims of industrial strife, the Quakers win the emphatic approval of *The New Republic*, which says, in a leading editorial:

"The American Friends Service Committee have decided to carry their message of love and good-will wherever strife breeds hatred and inflicts suffering upon the innocent. They have watched with growing concern the tragic consequences of industrial war in West Virginia and the more far-reaching menace of the nation-wide struggle in the coal-fields. The Friends have discovered scores of children suffering from tuberculosis due to malnutrition, and hundreds of children without necessary food in families dependent upon the coal industry. Regardless of the technical merits of the present controversy they hold that Christian people can not honorably sit by and see people starve; that warfare, whether international, civil or industrial, should never be allowed to progress to the point where there is a possibility that children will be dwarfed in mind and body for life. The Friends Service Committee have therefore decided to carry into the coal-fields the message of love and good-will and the tested methods of relief which during

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the past years have done so much to allay both suffering and hatred in Europe. With a keen sense of the difficulties of their task they have exercised great care in the selection of a competent field personnel. This week they begin work at certain points in Pennsylvania and West Virginia where the need is most exigent. They will extend their service to other centers in these States and to other States just as rapidly as the receipt of funds permits. The Friends are again proving themselves pioneers in the practical exemplification of Christian idealism."

WEAKNESS OF FREE RELIGIOUS TUITION

LEARNING THE ROAD TO HEAVEN is certainly more important than the study of astronomy, yet, we are told, parents who pay for scientific teaching seem unwilling to pay for the religious instruction of their children. A slipshod policy, for which the Church itself is partly responsible, has relegated the Sunday-school to a minor position in the life of the community and left it in penury, to be officered and operated by unpaid teachers whose devotion is rarely appreciated by even a smile of thanks. The very fact that the Church has established the custom of giving religious instruction free, writes Dr. Charles M. Sheldon in *The Dearborn Independent*, has cheapened it in the eyes of the American citizen, whereas, if he had to pay for it, the Sunday-school might assume the value which it really has. Dr. Sheldon, who is the author of "In His Steps," would have us imagine the colleges trying to give secular education in the "confused, inadequate schoolroom conditions that most churches face, in buildings that have not been constructed for teaching purposes." Imagine further, he says, the secular institution facing conditions which confront the church, "where a most heroic struggle is going on without any support worth mentioning from the very parents of children who repudiate any obligations to support the only institution in the world that goes on, year after year, with pitiful lack of material equipment, training heart and mind in subjects that are far more important than any of the subjects taught in colleges which are endowed with millions and equipped with the best and most modern material." To remedy the penurious situation of the Sunday-school and place it in a position consonant with its value to the community, Dr. Sheldon has a very definite idea of what every American citizen who is a member of a church ought to do:

THE ENDURANCE TEST.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

"HUNDREDS ARE WITHOUT NECESSARY FOOD."
And so the Quakers are carrying relief to victims of industrial war, like these children of Pennsylvania coal-miners.

"He ought to pay enough into the church treasury to enable the church, first of all, to construct a modern building adapted to teaching boys and girls, and as well equipped with material as a modern high school. The churches, with a few notable exceptions, are not constructed for teaching purposes. If the men in the churches, who are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to send their children to expensive colleges East and West, would be willing to spend even a small per cent. of the cost of secular education on religious education, modern religious education buildings costing $100,000 apiece could be built for every church in America, and equipped with all the wonderful material which the church has at her hand, but is unable to buy on account of the expense, and the failure of its members to recognize its value to their children.

"Motion pictures, illustrating the heroism of missionaries; illustrated lectures by Christian physicians on sex questions, given by men and women doctors; object lessons gleaned from Bible lands to interest and inspire large classes of boys of the age when large numbers of them leave the church because of the dulness of the pedagogic teaching; pictures, not motion, but works of art, that illustrate history and Bible times; music that would include instruments beyond the reach of the average church; these and a multitude of other things in the way of equipment would make of the Sunday-schools of America an entirely new power in the lives of the young, and ring in a new order of things for the dignity and power of religion. As it is now, the boy and girl go to the church Sunday-school and sit in a class, in most cases in a large room or in the church worship room itself, surrounded by other classes, in a babel of noises which is not far removed from the 'blab' schools that used to be found in the South, with a multitude of distractions to try the genius and patience of the most consecrated teacher. The next day this boy and girl walk into a high-school classroom where the class meets by itself, removed from all distracting noises, with pictures on the walls, with works of art to fill eye and memory, with every necessary equipment to make learning interesting and worth while. Is it any wonder, Mr. American Citizen, that your boy or girl looks upon the Sunday-school with more or less amusement or even contempt when the comparison is made between it and the high school?"

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MURDER BY WHOLESALE

THE UNENVIABLE DISTINCTION of leading the country in crime does not belong to New York, as may have been popularly supposed, for statistics gathered by Judge William N. Gemmill, of Chicago, show that with fifty-three killings for each 100,000 inhabitants, or a total of 426 last year, St. Louis led all the cities of the United States in murders and homicides. As compared with the killings in England and Wales, those in St. Louis were "too many to count." In a survey of the crime situation he furnished recently to the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association, Judge Gemmill says that "New York, which people think is a very wicked city, is high up on the honor roll, so far as murder is concerned, St. Paul alone having fewer arrests for murders, while Chicago ranks third, Cincinnati fourth, Buffalo fifth, and New Orleans sixth." By comparison, according to the survey, Los Angeles has three times as many murders in proportion to population as New York, and two and a half times as many as Chicago. Washington is shown to have three times as many murders as New York and twice as many as Chicago. Detroit, "which likes to be called a model city," has more than twice as many as New York and nearly double the number in Chicago, while St. Louis reports 389 arrests for murder and 36 for manslaughter in 1921. What is true as to murder is partly true as to other major crimes, reports Judge Gemmill, and, as his findings are quoted in *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Methodist), he says:

"If the balance of the year 1922 equals January and February of this year, Los Angeles will lead all other cities in the number of burglaries and housebreakings. She is not even closely followed by any other large city. Chicago comes next on the roll of dishonor, followed closely by Washington, Baltimore, Buffalo, St. Louis, San Francisco, Boston, St. Paul, Cleveland, New York, New Orleans, Denver, Cincinnati, and Louisville in the order named. In arrests for intoxication Boston far outstrips all cities. But Chicago, with a sense of either pride or humiliation, refuses to list her cases. In contrast with these figures I have collected the latest statistics from Canada and England and Wales concerning the same crimes. About 600,000 people are arrested in England and Wales annually. The population there is about twelve times that of Chicago and seven times that of New York. For every arrest for murder in England and Wales in 1920, Chicago had eight and a half, New York six and three-quarters, and St. Louis too many to count. The American Bar Association is doing a fine service in trying to discover the causes of crime. I predict, however, that it will conclude that the one great cause is the lack of law enforcement. Laws are the product of civilized society. They are made to protect the innocent and punish the guilty. When they fail in doing either one of these two things, they fail society, and society degenerates into savagery. Wherever you find a lax enforcement of law you find crime. Public officials can never have an alibi. Success in enforcing the law can be their only password. Excuses won't go. The only reason why there is less crime in England than here is because there the law is supreme and whatever is needed to make it respected is done. It is for this reason that the penalty of flogging has been kept upon their statute books for a thousand years, and this last year over 1,600 criminals were flogged by order of court."

In the United States, however, flogging is in vogue in only one State—Delaware. Yet it would be a strong deterrent, thinks Judge Gemmill, to put the lash on the bare backs of the 500 professional criminals known to the police in Chicago. "Whatever is necessary to make these crooks understand that this is a Government of law and order," he says, "that we must do. Ninety-nine per cent. of our people are honest and law-abiding. They must not be ruled or intimidated by the other 1 per cent. Crime is not generally profitable to the criminal, and when he is made to realize that punishment is swift and certain and drastic, he will look for other fields in which to exercise his talents." There is another angle to this reign of lawlessness, says *Zion's Herald*, and it asks: "Is there not in the preaching of the Christian Church too little emphasis upon the exacting demands of righteousness, and rather too much stress upon a sentimental interpretation of the love of God?"

THE RAID ON AUSTRIAN CHURCH ART

ONE OF THE MOST PATHETIC SYMPTOMS of the great distress in Middle Europe, especially Austria, is the present flourishing traffic in church art treasures. Many small churches are being abandoned, and many convents and poor churches, as a Vienna correspondent for the National Catholic Welfare Council's news service tells us in a dispatch appearing in the Catholic papers, are reduced to such straits that they are selling their treasures, "which are more dispensable than food." Ecclesiastical and Austrian State law forbid such sales, and devout Catholics, of course, only consider them as a final resource. But they are now so common that "thousands of so-called art dealers are now roaming Austria in quest of ecclesiastical art," seeking out the most remote and inaccessible village churches in the mountains. The worst of it is that, as the Catholic writer informs us, "where they can not obtain what they want by lawful means, they do not hesitate to resort to illegal practises. On the pretext of having valuable religious paintings or carvings restored for small fees, precious ornaments are taken away and copies made and substituted for the originals, which are then sold to dealers or collectors." Nor is this all, for there is much actual burglary of churches and convents and pillaging of shrines. There seems to have grown up a craze for collecting religious art, on the part of those enriched by the war. As the writer informs us—

"It has become the fashion in the homes of the profiteers to use ancient carved statues of saints and even church vessels as ornaments for the drawing-room. Enormous prices are offered for paintings and altar carvings from old churches. The art shops of Vienna and Munich are gorged with church equipment and paintings and sculpture which have been thrown upon the market in an amazing profusion. The stocks of several of the larger art shops in Vienna consist exclusively of old church furniture. The equipments of whole chapels are to be found there, and religious paintings by old masters in sufficient number to provide for five large cathedrals. There are sacred vessels from the early Gothic to baroque. It is indeed an affecting sight for any one of pious sentiments to behold here, exposed for sale, magnificent monstrances embossed in silver and gold and but lately the shrines of the Blessed Sacrament. Like other wares, these may be bought by the first comer, be he Jew, Christian or Hottentot.

"The spoliation of churches is increasing alarmingly, more especially in the Tyrol. Within the last few weeks various valuable objects have been pilfered from seven Tyrolese churches. The miscreants have thus far escaped detection. In the mountainous parts of Austria the religious spirit of the people has moved them to erect chapels and crosses along the roads and in the passes. For many centuries, too, it has been the custom of these people to decorate their homes with statues and paintings of saints. None of these chapels or crosses or statues of paintings is safe now. Robbers lie in wait, sometimes for weeks, to seize an opportunity to steal them. These thieves are accomplices of dealers who are profiting by the present craze for church ornaments, vestments and sacred vessels.

"Repeatedly have strong measures been taken by the authorities to put a stop to this sacreligious vandalism, and many priests and superiors of convents have been punished when it was found that they had not taken the proper precautions to safeguard the valuables in their care. In spite of all, the crimes continue. It is believed that drastic laws will have to be passed to require venders and possessors of articles of virtu to prove that they have obtained these in a legal manner.

"The churches of Austria are real treasuries of old Catholic art and culture, and the religious sense and reverence of the people urge them to save all these sacred objects from profanation. It is very sad when many children are going hungry and when the Christian middle classes of Austria are being ruined; but it is worse when the House of God is no longer safe from the mercenary spirit of a demoralized age, craving for gold and not shrinking from crime as a means of getting it."

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For pleasure on the hunt—
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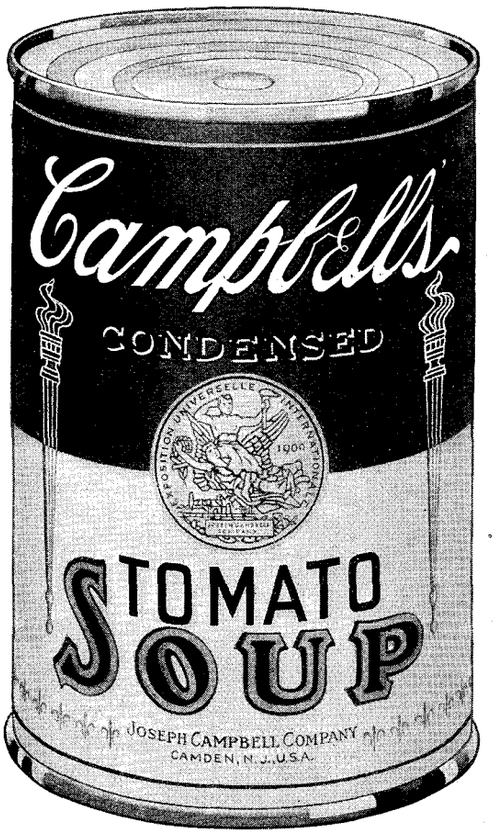
We'll tackle any stunt!



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Campbell's Tomato Soup

Notice, too, how eager it makes you for your other food. Your languid appetite is revived. You eat heartily and with real enjoyment. The pure tomato juices from the ripe and luscious fruit are a bland, delicious tonic, enriched with the best of table butter and spiced and blended with Campbell's famous skill. You'll love this soup!

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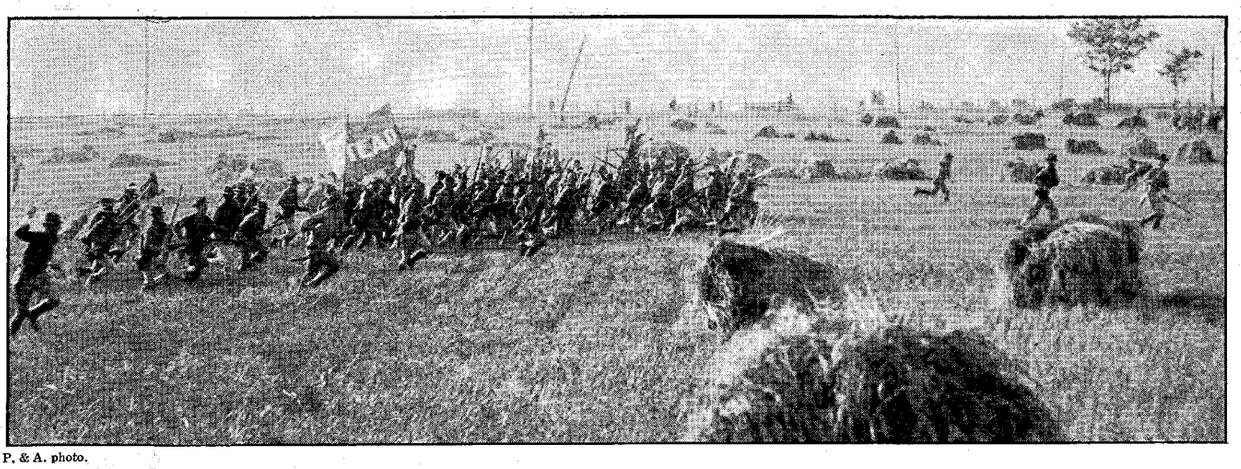

P. & A. photo.

MARINES ADVANCING ACROSS THE WHEAT-FIELD ONCE SWEPT BY PICKETT'S FAMOUS CHARGE.

On July 3, the 59th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, men from the Marine Corps reenacted the crucial battle of the Civil War. Two charges were made, one in the close-formation manner of Pickett's original assault, the other in the modern deployed formation, assisted by tanks and airplanes. One observer asks if the banner which the Marines are so enthusiastically carrying forward bears the well-known name of Volstead?

GETTYSBURG TO-DAY—AND IN '63

WHAT WOULD HAVE HAPPENED AT GETTYSBURG if the armies of Meade and Lee had met with modern weapons and equipment? American Marines, many of them veterans of the World War, tried to answer that question, among others, in their recent "war games" on the most famous battle-field of the Civil War. Pickett's great charge, the assault upon Cemetery Ridge that marked the highest reach of Confederate arms and whose defeat meant the end of Confederate hopes, was twice repeated by soldiers of to-day. The first time, the Marines charged in close formation, shoulder to shoulder, as Pickett's men charged fifty-nine years ago. The second time they advanced with air scouts, tanks, rifle grenades and all the paraphernalia of modern warfare. The attack would fail under modern conditions, say the military experts, even as it was doomed to fail under the conditions which prevailed when the original charge was made. Under modern conditions, however, it is said, Lee would never have attacked, since he would have known from his airplane observers that the entire Army of the Potomac was mustered against him. Donald A. Craig, a special correspondent of the New York *Herald*, who followed the Marines' campaign on July 3, the anniversary of Gettysburg, observes:

It is inconceivable to most modern military students that a general of Lee's ability and foresight would have failed to see the hopelessness of attacking the whole Union Army, known to be larger than his own, in such a strong position. It is supposed that Lee was under the misapprehension that only a part of the Union forces was on the field and that the absence of most of his own cavalry scouts led him into this error. Lee had about 70,000 men and Meade about 80,000.

Many strategists, continues this writer, say that Lee's troops had an opportunity to win the battle on the first day, when they possest, for a short time only, the advantage of overwhelming numbers, and could possibly have pursued the Federal troops up the slopes of Cemetery Ridge, after driving them through the town of Gettysburg. But by the time the Union forces had been brought up, "Lee, had he realized that situation, would probably not have abandoned his original plan of fighting a defensive battle, to become the aggressor." Longstreet's corps, which had taken little part in the battle, was called on to make the final attack, and Pickett's division, reinforced to a total strength of 15,000 men, was chosen for the assault. Longstreet, it is said, objected that the capture of the Ridge by frontal attack was impossible. Helen Dortch Longstreet, his widow, who was present at the recent Marine reproduction of the famous conflict, brings out this point in a special dispatch to the New York *Times*. She recalls the past, in observing the mimic struggle, and records striking and intimate incidents of the final charge that practically ended the hopes of the Confederates. Her dispatch runs:

I stood to-day in an observation tower on Gettysburg field and saw Longstreet's thin gray lines stretched a mile long across Summer wheat-fields for the attack on Cemetery Hill.

The Confederates moved across a level field as on that other great day when 15,000 boys in gray marched against heights where was massed the Army of the Potomac.

The battle was staged to-day with marvelous accuracy in every detail, exactly as I have heard General Longstreet describe it hundreds of times. As the Confederates moved to the thunder of artillery, so realistic was it, the tides of time rolled backward and I stood in the living presence of the South's audacious hope.

The hosts of the North and South were struggling again in mortal combat. Longstreet, Lee's old war horse, was in the saddle. I felt the thrill of battle and heard the clash of steel.

I saw a dusty, footsore courier approach General Longstreet's headquarters with a message from General Alexander, in charge of the artillery that was to support Pickett's charge.

"If you are coming at all you must come at once," the message reads, "or I can not give you proper support. The enemy's fire has not slackened at all."

Too overcome for speech at the prospect of the useless slaughter of his men, Longstreet nods his head to Pickett, who is waiting for orders.

"I shall move my men forward, sir," said Pickett, and drawing a letter from his breast pocket addrest to a young girl who was waiting for him in the distant Virginia valley, he wrote across the envelop: "If Longstreet's nod means death, Sweetheart, good-by and God bless you."

Thirty minutes later two-thirds of Pickett's men lay dead in front of Cemetery Hill. The Battle of Gettysburg was lost and with it the Southern cause.

But to-day Longstreet's phantom hosts again face the Army of the Potomac on the heights beyond the peach orchard field. Across the turbulent years again is heard Longstreet's passionate protest against the hopeless charge: "General Lee, I have been a soldier all my life. I have been with soldiers engaged in fights

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Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
Asheville—Pollock's
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
Auburn & Geneva, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago {—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502) —4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Av.
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Decatur—Raupp & Son
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Av.
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
Elizabeth—Gigl's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Holyoke—Thos. S. Childs, 275 High St.
Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Macon—The Dannenberg Co.
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Kensington—Miller Bros., 5th Ave.
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., Op. P.O.
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. Frederic Hotel
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg., Arcade
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Scranton—Lewis & Reilly
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
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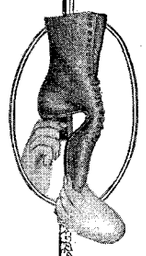
Cantilever Shoes are sold all over the country by dealers who understand this shoe in its relation to your foot. Except in New York City there is only one dealer in each city. If no dealer in the panel at the left is near you write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the name and address of a nearby dealer and a booklet that tells about shoes in a new way.



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by couples, by squads, companies, regiments, divisions and armies, and should know as well as any one what soldiers can do. It is my opinion that no 15,000 men ever arrayed for battle can take Cemetery Hill."

In reply General Lee orders Pickett's charge, saying, as he points to Cemetery Hill, "The enemy is there and I am going to strike him."

Pickett's glorious command marched again to-day jauntily

Copyrighted by The Chicago "Tribune."

WORKIN' OVER AN OLD BATTLE PROBLEM.

—Williams in the Chicago *Tribune.*

over the Summer fields of Pennsylvania toward heights where waited the Army of the Potomac and behind it the moral force of the civilized world. They marched in soft rain as on that other July day when the fate of the Southern Republic hung in the balance. The very heavens wept for heroes who must die for a cause that had to be lost. Pickett's boys moved joyously as if on festal parade, their immortal leader riding at their head in gallant style.

Past Longstreet's headquarters they marched with lifted heads and shining eyes. Many of them had served with him in Mexico and on the Western plains. Through tear-blurred eyes he looked upon them for the last time in life. They marched steadily and compactly down the slope.

As they stubbornly climbed the ridge, one hundred cannon from the Federal breastworks on the crest of the hill hurled down upon the advancing gray columns a rain of canister, grape and shell, leaving a Summer land drenched with the blood of the nation's strong men who travailed that freedom might live.

Pickett's men, mowed down like grass, smilingly closed the columns to show the world how Southern men could fight and die for principles for which they were willing to pay the supreme price.

Falling like leaves under the thunder of Federal cannon that swept Pennsylvania's wheat-fields, again and again the ranks of Pickett's division were closed by men determined to bear Dixie's battle-flags to victory or die under their sacred folds.

Pickett's men swept in as if the fires of hell could not stop them, until half-way up the slope, when the crest of Cemetery Hill was lit by a solid sheet of flame, as if the infantry fire of the world blazed forth: "You shall not pass."

When the smoke cleared away Pickett's division was gone and the Confederate flag drooped toward its furling on the Virginia hills.

In the smoke of belching cannon my pulses thrilled to the huzzahs of the victors and my heart wrestled with the anguish of the vanquished as I saw Dixie's colors go down at the Confederate high-water mark.

While men read history the tactics of the Gettysburg campaign will be discust. Impartial critics have already vindicated General Longstreet's clearer vision in opposing the wrecking of the Confederate cause on the rocks of Cemetery Hill.

The decisive battle of America's Civil War was to-day staged by the sons and grandsons of the men who fought and won and those who fought and lost on this field. Their sacrifice and valor are the common heritage of the new and stronger America that remembers not whether they wore the blue or the gray, but only that they fought with American skill and courage for principles for which they were willing to die.

As the twilight of this calm July day deepened into dusk I overtook one of "Longstreet's boys," a one-armed veteran, trudging wearily "up Emmitsburg Road."

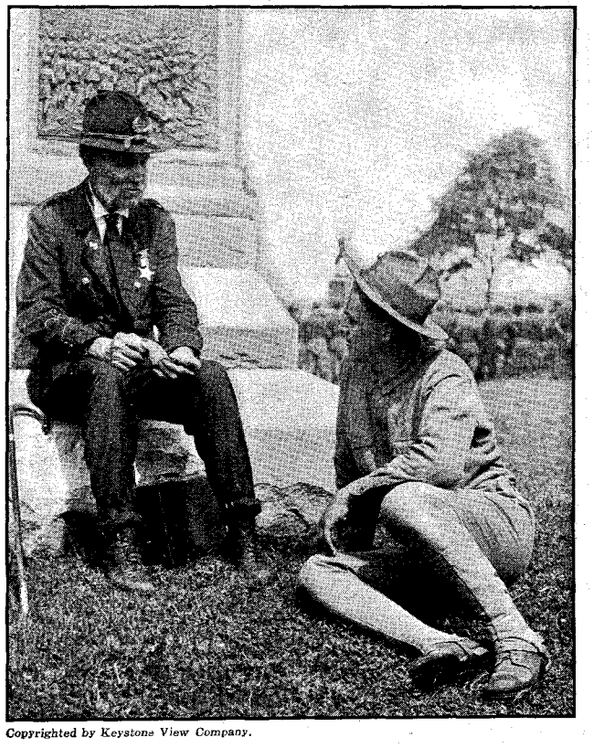
"Where did you lose your arm?" I inquired. He answered: "In Pickett's charge; and it was powerful hard to lose my arm and be whipt, *too*; and what was the use of it?"

Some one standing near pointed to Observation Tower and said:

"Do you see the flag that floats up there? The stars on its blue field are all the brighter, its red stripe all the deeper, its white stripe all the purer, because you left an arm in front of Cemetery Hill in Pickett's charge. That was the use of it. That was the good of it."

And so the tread of marching armies and the roar of cannon over the Summer lands of Pennsylvania call the American people to express the value of the titanic struggles of the '60's in deeper love and pride of country.

A large observation tower, overlooking the battle-field, was occupied by President and Mrs. Harding and their guests, who



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WARRIORS OF THE TWO BATTLES.

General E. M. Jackson, a Civil War veteran who fought in General Randolph's Battery, under Meade, is shown talking over the battle with one of the marines who took part in the reproduction on July 3. This photograph might have furnished inspiration for the Chicago *Tribune's* cartoon shown above, but for the fact that the cartoon was drawn before the photograph was taken.

included General Pershing, and General Lejeune, Commander of the Marines.

"Nothing like the show put on by the Marines last Saturday had ever been attempted," says *The National Republican* (Washington). The paper recalls, however, that, "Back in 1913, when the Confederates had their reunion at Gettysburg, some 55,000 veterans of the Blue and Gray walked leisurely over the wheat-fields and meadows and met at the famous stone wall and clasped hands."

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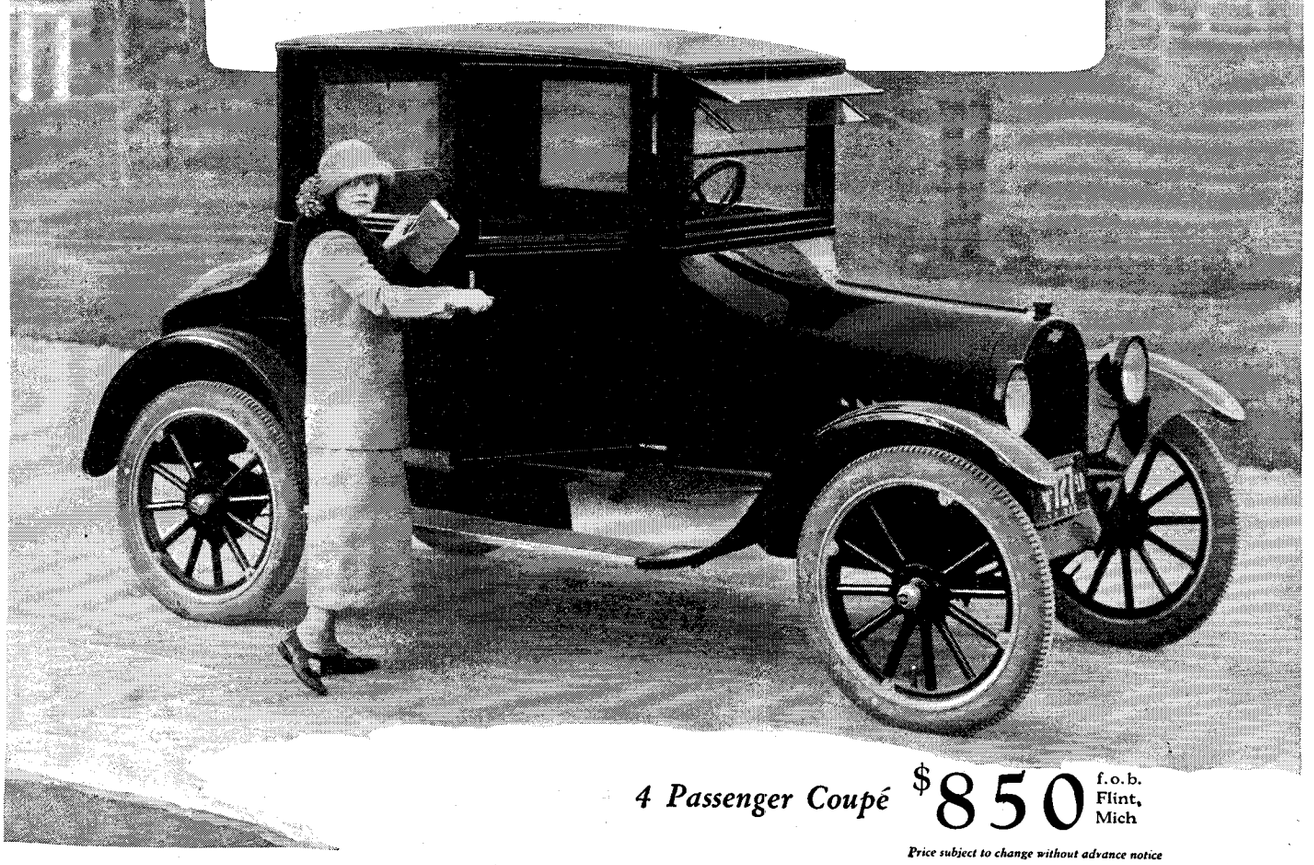

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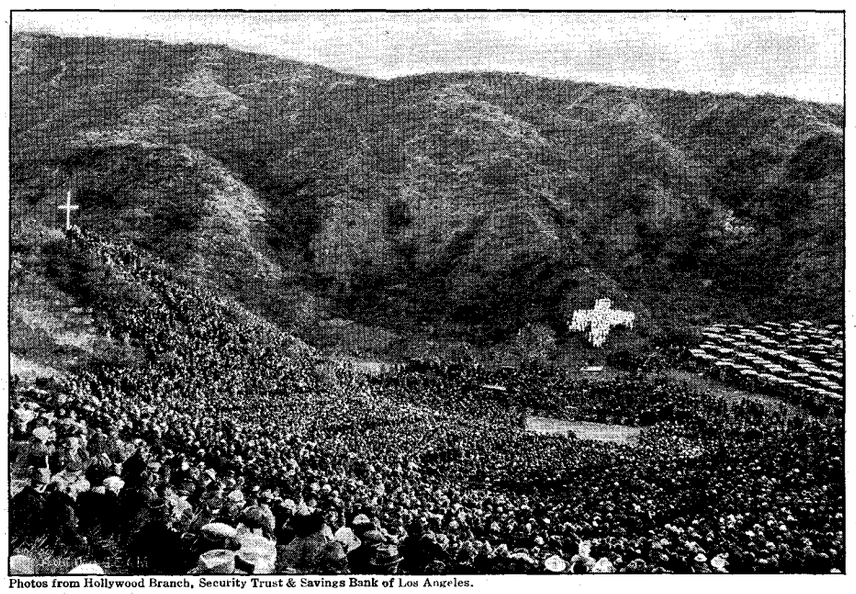
HOW HORRIBLE IS HOLLYWOOD?

WHEN KARL K. KITCHEN, a journalist with a long and bright reputation both as a clever writer and reliable reporter of the news, prepared his series of articles on Hollywood for the New York *World*, he reckoned without his hosts. His hosts were, in general, the citizens of Hollywood, where he spent some months in investigating and collecting the material which he afterwards published, under the title of "The Horrors of Hollywood." He announced that Hollywood was a truly horrible place, a real "home of hokum"—



Photos from Hollywood Branch, Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles.

A SUNRISE SERVICE IN THE HOLLYWOOD BOWL.

In this great natural Amphitheater, on Easter morning, nearly 25,000 people gathered. The children forming the human cross were singing the hymn, "Christ the Lord Has Risen," as this picture was taken. These children comprise part of the Children's Community Chorus, which meets for two hours every Saturday afternoon throughout the year. Such activities as these, the Hollywoodites depose, may offset a few movie scandals.

because it was so utterly unlike the wild, wicked, and scandalously abandoned locality that lurid newspaper writers have made it out to be. It was "horribly good," reported Mr. Kitchen. Viewing it from the standpoint of a blasé cosmopolitan newspaper correspondent, he objected to it because of its very quietness and self-restrained respectability. It was like a thousand other highly proper suburban towns all over the country, he said—so good as to be an awful bore. There was simply, as Charley Chaplin is credited with announcing a few days ago, "nothing doing" there.

This attitude toward Hollywood roused the ire of several classes of citizens.

The first, and most violent class, objected on the ground that Mr. Kitchen was trying to whitewash the well-known wickedness of Hollywood and its movie residents.

"Look at the case of the recent reports in the papers of prominent movie stars," advises one of the most temperate of this class, a citizen of Los Angeles who believes that THE DIGEST, in quoting from Mr. Kitchen, was indulging in "propaganda inspired by the movie magnates to revive public interest in the movies." This critic assures us: "There wasn't a nicer or cleaner town in Southern California than Hollywood, until the cursed movies struck it. Look at the cases recently reported in the papers of prominent movie stars." Movie people, he argues, make bad citizens, "and that's what is the trouble with Hollywood."

The second class of objectors thinks that Mr. Kitchen has vilified Hollywood—and its movie population.

Thus, Prof. David R. Breed, of the Western Theological Seminary in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, writes that he rented a bungalow in Hollywood and occupied it from December 8, 1921, to December 8, 1922. "I had free admission to several movie studios, and am personally acquainted with many citizens," he writes. "I know Hollywood—know it in all its forms, and all I care to say to you is this: Mr. Kitchen went there to find all he could find that was vile and vulgar in the place, and consequently found it. But he did not find the many pure, wholesome and commendable things that make Hollywood one of the most attractive places of residence in the United States. His article, to put it mildly, is a gross and malicious misrepresentation of this beautiful suburb of Los Angeles, and an apology is due to the people for printing it." In general agreement, Charles I. Kimmel, of Los Angeles, writes that "any person that is of so base a character as to compose an article of this kind against any community in this country is nothing short of a traitor."

There is a third class of objectors to the article who hold that, altho Mr. Kitchen's article really "whitewashed" Hollywood, the whitewash, to quote one of the holders of this view, "was lumpy and filled with exceeding dirt." Mr. Kitchen is accused of making absolutely fallacious statements about the suburb, and the objectors produce evidence to prove it. Thus, a telegram from the civics class of the Hollywood high school quotes Mr. Kitchen's statement that "Hollywood has no institutions of learning, aside from primary schools and kindergartens—nothing that makes the slightest pretense to culture, civic or otherwise." The fact is—

Hollywood has a high school of twenty-five hundred students, a graduating class this year of three hundred and seventy, and a faculty of one hundred and six teachers. Another high school is under consideration, and a new junior high school is almost completed. The University of California, southern branch, located here, absorbed Hollywood's Junior College. Our Civic Culture is evidenced this year in the staging of "Palaestra" by the Latin Department, "Chimes of Normandy" by the Glee Clubs and Orchestra. An artist course of world-famous talent is supported by the student body, as are Art, Drama, Radio, Science, and Public Speaking Clubs. A fine sense of civic obligation is fostered by an Honor Society. Boys' and girls' leagues and associated student body government furnished further proof of our existence and of our civic culture. Your records will show we have given you this semester one hundred and sixteen subscriptions to THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Even more complete, and equally effective criticism is contained in an article forwarded by Helen L. Wurdeman of the *Hollywood News*. She writes:

"It is an actual fact that more lies have been written about this dreary, desolate suburb of Los Angeles than any other part of California," says Mr. Kitchen, and goes on at some length to add his own quota.

"Where there is smoke, there is sure to be some fire," holds just as true to-day as when the old proverb first originated. No one who is at all acquainted with Hollywood and the people therein would attempt to deny that there have been several smudges upon its fair name which have, however, been magnified and broadcasted both by press and a scandalmongering people. Mr. Kitchen's article is as false and as dangerous as any of the worst of these.

Mr. Kitchen is hardly responsible for the fact that his statement of studio activities is no longer true, for since his article was written renewed life has sprung up in all of them, and the "extra" man and girl again have a chance to earn their salt. That Hollywood has no local government is true, for it is an integral part of Los Angeles and thus is governed by the same mayor and officials as any other section of the city. The remainder of

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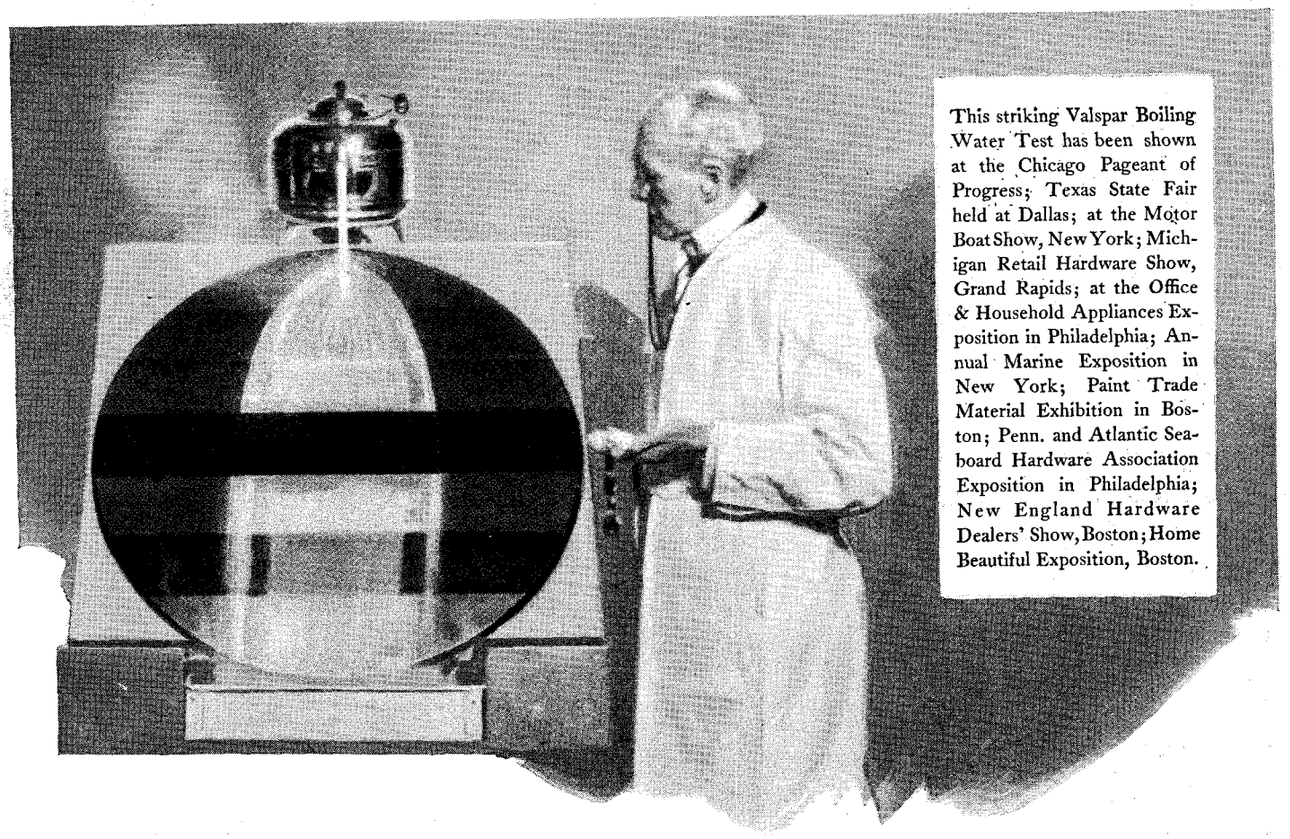

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Then for hours, from the electrically heated kettle and circulating pump, a steady stream of boiling water flowed across the table top. Of all the stains tested, the Valspar Varnish-Stain alone stood up—retained its original clearness of color and beauty of finish. All the others checked, wrinkled, grew dull and turned white under this rigorous test.

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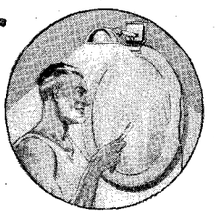

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this writer's statements in this sentence are absolutely untrue. He goes on to say, "It has no art galleries, no museums, no institutions of learning aside from primary schools and kindergartens—nothing that makes for the slightest pretense to culture—civic or otherwise."

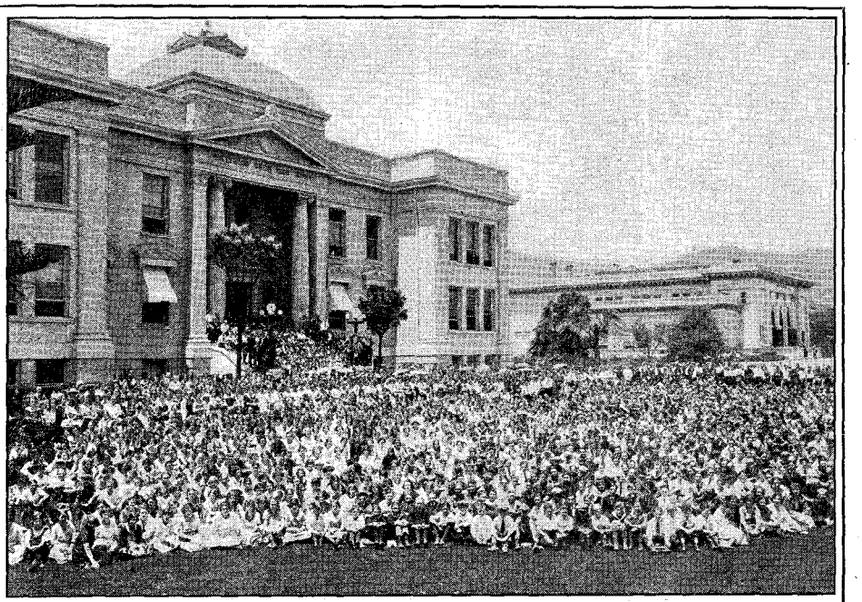
This is where Mr. Kitchen stept in over his head. In a city of beautiful schools, Hollywood has one of the finest high schools. Hollywood also has two private schools for girls, and above all, within its confines is located the southern branch of the University of California, which offers both summer and winter courses of instruction. There are two art galleries here, one of which was but recently opened, and there is a very much alive Art Association which meets monthly, and early in the summer plans to stage a Spanish Fiesta which will be a brilliant affair and will further its renown.

As for culture, Hollywood boasts as wide and notable a group of artists, musicians, sculptors, writers and painters as any community in the world. Artists from all parts of the country have flocked here, and a roster of their names would read like the cream of "Who's Who." There is no need to list their names, but a list of the various cultural activities would not be amiss.

Hollywood is the only place in the world which can boast a Community Chorus, where over 1,500 of its citizens gather weekly for group singing and have the opportunity to hear in short program the great artists and musicians of the country, absolutely free. It also supports a Community Orchestra and a Children's Chorus in addition to a Children's Theater. Hollywood has a Chamber of Commerce of its own which numbers among its directors several of the most energetic and wide-awake young business men of the city, and is ultra-modern in that it also names one of its women civic leaders upon this list. Hollywood has a Woman's Club of over 1,300 members, a Musicians' Club of several hundred, and a Sculptor's Guild.

Tho the legitimate theaters of Los Angeles are naturally located in its heart, this beautiful little residence section can point with pride to its Community Theater, which has given some of the most finished performances of the finest plays ever staged, and even now announcement is made of a "speaking" theater to be erected here by Oliver Morosco. The magnificent new Hollywood Security Bank Building, recently completed, takes Hollywood out of the village class and places it among the "skyscraper" cities for all time.

Last, but crowning jewel to its claim for culture, Hollywood will have a philharmonic orchestra playing six nights out of the seven this summer in the Bowl, an exquisite natural amphitheater in the hills. The opera "Carmen" will be staged there in July.



HOLLYWOOD'S HIGH SCHOOL AND STUDENT BODY, 2,500 STRONG.

Ten years ago there were only 300 high-school students in the community. Little facts such as these, Hollywood's residents object, are frequently overlooked by visiting journalists who are out to prove either that Hollywood is horribly wicked or innocuously goody-goody.

One could pursue other misleading statements made by Mr. Kitchen with the same enlightening results. Armstrong & Carlton's, with its semi-cafeteria dining-room, is not the only restaurant. Frank's, which Mr. Kitchen facetiously mentions as "a cheap place across the way," will set you back quite enough for a meal. It is an attractive café with "François" written over the door.

Altogether it seems as if Mr. Kitchen had spent the greater part of his presumably short stay in Hollywood with Doug and Mary, on whom he spreads most of his article, and who, by the way, do not reside in Hollywood, but in Beverley Hills. Never having had the pleasure of dining *en famille* with these well-loved screen stars, the writer can not quarrel with the verity of his description of "home life," but as a member of the staff of one of Hollywood's dailies, the writer feels well qualified to take issue with his ignorant broadsides in the rest of his article.

That Mr. Kitchen does not recognize the beauties of Hollywood nestling against the hills, and found none of the sunshine which has given this State the name of "Sunny California," must be due on his part to the physical disability of blindness or the habit of wearing blue glasses. Or is one to suppose that the euphonious K. which centers his name stands for the little bird who comes out of the clock to tell the hours?

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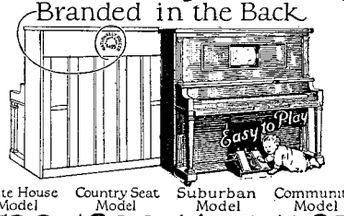

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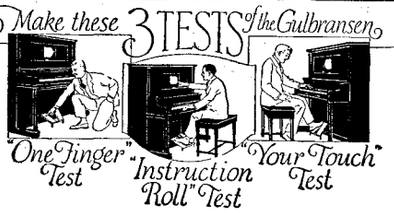

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AMERICA'S LITERARY STARS

(*Continued from page 29*)

altho I should dislike to dispossess Miss Ferber. Not long ago it would have been impossible to put any American dramatist on such a list, but the times are changing and Mr. O'Neill is helping to bring about the change." Another literary editor, Mr. Henry S. Canby, of the Literary Review of the *New York Evening Post*, writes to us that when he begins to make a list it comes out seven instead of five, "namely, Robert Frost, Vachel Lindsay, Edgar Lee Masters, Joseph Hergesheimer, James Branch Cabell, Amy Lowell and Willa Cather, and I shall be put to it to eliminate any two of these in favor of the rest. Miss Lowell gains her importance as a critic and stimulative influence as much, if not more, than as a creative writer. Miss Willa Cather is probably less known than the others and in the sense might be said to be still on the horizon. But then her powers as a novelist are absolutely first-rate. No one of this group, I think, had any real reputation ten years ago." Since we have begun with editors we will continue, and take one who offers just what we asked for, an offhand expression of opinion. Having given this, he supposes he will be "in bad forever with all his other writing friends who also do excellent work." Mr. Arthur T. Vance, of the *Pictorial Review*, writes these:

"Wilbur Daniel Steele, who has not only deservedly been given three special prizes by the O. Henry Short Story Committee, but has written some of the most beautifully worded short stories in the English language. He has not only written but is still writing. . . . And of course we have got to put down Joseph Hergesheimer. Some day I hope to read a better American novel than his 'Three Black Pennies,' but I am not sure that I ever shall. Then James Branch Cabell—the sheer beauty, the artistic imagery and withal the delightful pagan quality of his much abused 'Jurgen' has established him as foremost among American prose poets. I add Sherwood Anderson who, in his 'Triumph of the Egg,' gives promise of being able to write of real life and real people without leaving a bad taste in the mouth. Then I am going to add Willa Sibert Cather, whose 'My Antonia' and subsequent short stories have all the flare and flame of genuine genius."

Mr. Arthur Bartlett Maurice, literary editor of the New York *Herald*, and former editor of *The Bookman*, gives us this combination: E. L. Masters, Sinclair Lewis, Don Marquis, Joseph Hergesheimer, Ernest Poole. This correspondent takes our phrase "last ten years" to mean in spirit rather than in literalness, and he adds, "that Hergesheimer, for example, has been writing for twenty years is of no importance," since his recognition has come within very recent years. "Edgar Lee Masters has blazed a new trail in verse." "Sinclair Lewis wrote in 'Main Street,' a novel lashing cant and intolerance that was very much needed. The *Cy Bogert* of the story has probably now assumed the garb of unctuous rectitude and, abetted by foolish and limited people who think they are wise, is urging further repressive laws for the misguidance of the Republic. With his talent and, above all, his industry, Mr. Lewis should go far. On the shoulders of Don Marquis the mantle of Eugene Field has descended. Ernest Poole has shown himself to be a literary workman of the first order. All of the writers mentioned are distinctively American in the best and broadest sense."

Mr. George Jean Nathan of the *Smart Set* writes us: "I nominate Willa Sibert Cather, Joseph Hergesheimer, Sherwood Anderson, Eugene O'Neill, and Ruth Suckow, as the five distinctively literary appearances in the last ten years. Miss Suckow has but recently appeared, yet it is my opinion that she is the most important short-story writer that America has produced in the last decade." The judgment of Mr. Gertmar B. Lane of the *Woman's Home Companion* is Cather, Hergesheimer, Van Loon, Cabell and Edna Ferber. The writer "hesitated between Edna Ferber and Sinclair Lewis, and decided on Miss Ferber, because I think 'The Girls' a more penetrating book than 'Main Street.' In a longer list Dorothy Canfield would deserve a place and Sherwood Anderson and Zona Gale (for 'Lulu Bett,' if for nothing else). In my opinion we have no first-rater in verse, but Vachel Lindsay is the most interesting, I think—James Harvey Robinson might belong."

To draw again from the editorial mill, Mr. Carl Van Doren of *The Nation* writes: "I should name the following: Sherwood Anderson, Robert Frost, Joseph Hergesheimer, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Carl Sandburg. Of course, there are others who, tho already known to small groups in 1912, have only since then become known to a larger public—that is, have, in any strict sense, only since then 'risen above the horizon.' Of these there are six, no one of whom I should be willing to exclude from the list: James Branch Cabell, Willa Cather, Theodore Dreiser, Edgar Lee Masters, H. L. Mencken, Edwin Arlington Robinson. You will note that I have confined myself to *belles lettres*, thus leaving out such writers of distinction as Charles A. Beard, John Dewey, George Santayana and Thorstein Veblen."

Mr. Gilbert Seldes, of *The Dial*, for example, confesses himself not clear as to what we seek in "leading American literary stars," and deals with his own bewilderment in this fashion: "In a certain sense Sinclair Lewis, Joseph Hergesheimer and James Branch Cabell are leaders, and, unless you are going by the actual dates of issue of books, they did come above the horizon within the past ten years. I think Willa Cather and Eugene O'Neill and Waldo Frank and Maxwell Bodenheim and John Dos Passos all seem to have arrived in this period, and all seem to be more interesting than the leaders. This leaves out some of the names of the people whose work I care most for—to wit, T. S. Eliot, Van Wyck Brooks, Sherwood Anderson, E. E. Cummings." This one and others among our younger editors evince an ingratiating modesty in exercising judgment. Mr. John Farrar of *The Bookman* writes: "I find it most difficult to name a list of five. I tried to pick them for general significance as well as intrinsic worth, and some of these people were working as long ago as ten years, but on the other hand all five of them have come into prominence within that period. Here is the list: Eugene O'Neill, Joseph Hergesheimer, Willa Cather, Carl Sandburg, John Dos Passos." Mr. John Peale Bishop, late of *Vanity Fair*, thus complies: "I don't find it easy to say who I think to be the five most important people who have appeared in the last five years. I can only say that at the moment I find myself interested in the following people: T. S. Eliot, as a poet and a critic; The Cabell of 'Jurgen' and 'The Cream of the Jest'; Sherwood Anderson of 'Winesburg, Ohio' and 'The Triumph of the Egg'; Eugene O'Neill of 'The Emperor Jones' and 'The Hairy Ape'; altho in neither of these two plays do I think O'Neill has been able to make all his talent count to their fullest extent. Of the younger men I am most interested in the performances of John Dos Passos and E. E. Cummings. That is to say, in 'Three Soldiers' and 'The Enormous Room.'"

We close this group of our contributors with the letter of one whose generous instincts are so comprehensive as to include almost everybody within the magic five who can be said to have any claims upon literary distinction. His literary landscape is full of mountain-peaks, to vary the figures; but then he is known as the high priest of the younger generation—Mr. H. L. Mencken. Here is the letter entire:

"I think it would be impossible to answer your suggestion, in the form you give it, without having to choose somewhat clumsily between men and women of different but perhaps equal merits. My first guess would be that the five Americans of most importance who have come into celebrity during the past five years are Cabell, Miss Cather, Eugene O'Neill, Sherwood Anderson and Hergesheimer. But instantly I think of others who ought to be thought of also; for example, Sandburg, Robinson, Ezra Pound, Frost and Zona Gale. There are many others whose work is extremely promising, but whose public fame remains small; Evelyn Scott, Hecht, Fergusson, John McClure, Thyra Winslow. There are yet others who, in my opinion, are likely to go very far, tho as yet they remain almost unknown—John T. Frederick, Ruth Suckow. I could extend each of these lists very considerably. I might also add a list of writers who have attained to a good deal of celebrity, but who seem to be stagnating—Masters, Miss Lowell. Personally, I'd be inclined to put Montagu Glass and Ring Lardner on my list of Americans worth

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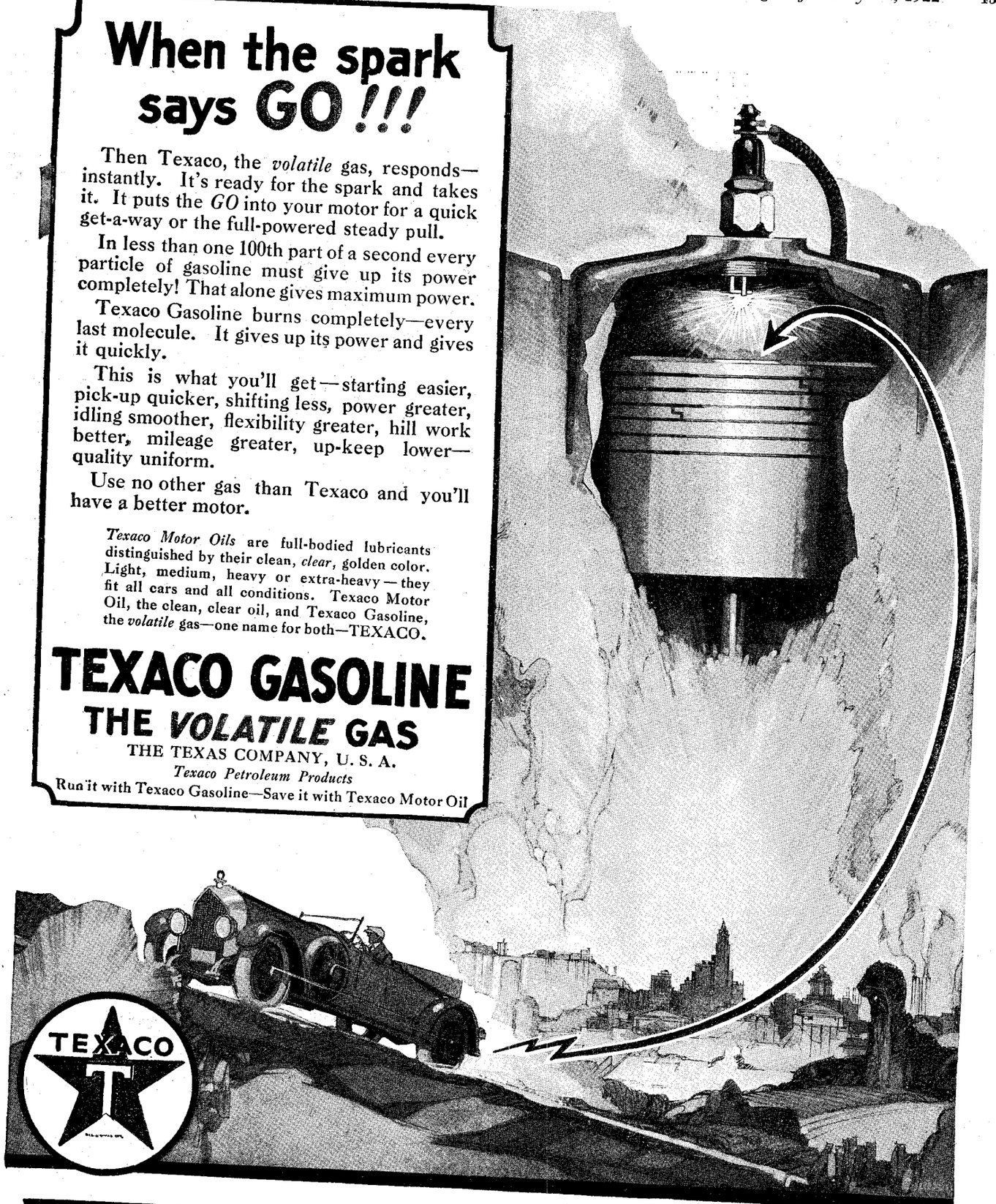

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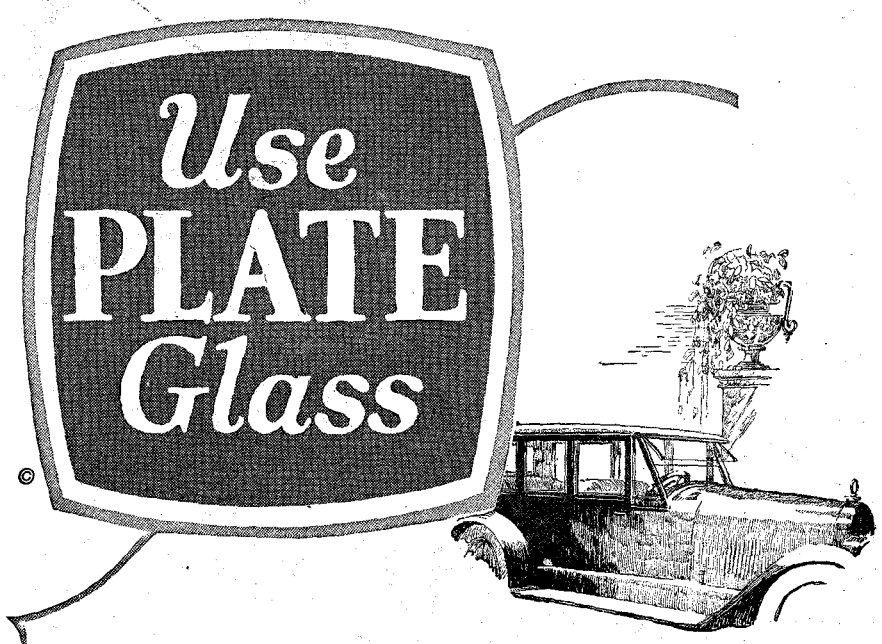

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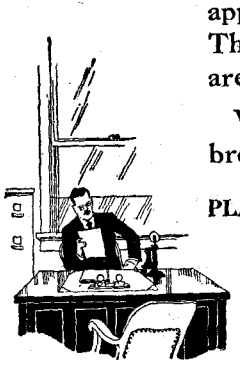

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LETTERS AND ART
Continued

reading. It would be quite as interesting and perhaps more useful to compile a list of men and women whose reputations have diminished. I think at once of Van Dyke, More, Mrs. Watts, Churchill, Miss Glasgow; maybe I should add Mrs. Wharton. We are in the midst of a shifting of standards. The dominant critical opinion of the United States, once strongly Puritan, has become very anti-Puritan, and it has, to some extent, carried the more enlightened sort of public opinion with it. The change is visible in the collapse of the reputation of Howells. But I doubt that it has materially modified the position of Emerson, Hawthorne and Poe; it has unquestionably helped Whitman and Mark Twain.

"The New Poetry movement having exhausted itself, the most interesting work now being done in America is in the field of the novel. But this is like saying that the most interesting work in music is being done in the form of the piano sonata. The novel, it seems to me, always falls short of the highest dignity; it can seldom deal with fundamental ideas. One Carlyle, or Goethe, or Nietzsche is worth a whole herd of Thackerays."

Taking up a group now that represents the literary advisers of our publishing houses, men who stand upon the watch towers, eager to discern the glimmering of new stars, we find that the representative from one of our oldest houses, Mr. Lyman B. Sturgis of the Century Co., sees in our inquiry "a real problem," and declares that he "can furnish in answer little more than a personal opinion, the personal taste of the writer." He sets down the leading American literary stars under three headings, "namely, fiction, verse, and general." The result gives the five following names: Willa S. Cather, Joseph Hergesheimer, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Henry Louis Mencken and Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Another, representing one of our oldest and most dignified concerns, politely accedes to our request, merely commenting that "a very good argument could be made for others, but offhand I should name the following: Hergesheimer, Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, Edgar Lee Masters, and Eugene O'Neill." We get from Mr. H. S. Latham of the Macmillan Company a list of five names:

"Edwin Arlington Robinson, Edgar Lee Masters, Ernest Poole, Mary S. Watts, Sara Teasdale."

An editor, Mr. Ray Long, of the International Magazine Company, writes:

"I should name Peter B. Kyne, Fannie Hurst, Sinclair Lewis, James Oliver Curwood, Ben Ames Williams.

"Peter B. Kyne, because he has developed a natural story-telling gift into a fluent and polished style. Also because he is more typically American than any writer I know, with the possible exception of Irvin Cobb. He has given us a picture of the America that lies toward the western coast which has been not only entertaining, but valuable.

"Fannie Hurst, because her tremendous

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individuality has enabled her to take a place with her short stories, which is unique in writing.

"Sinclair Lewis, because he has developed from a writer of light fiction into a sincere student of typically American problems.

"James Oliver Curwood, because his stories of the Northwest not only have been excellent stories, but have taught a love of the outdoors.

"Ben Ames Williams, because he seems to me to have developed—especially in his short novels or novelettes—an individual style.

"Of course I should like to put Irvin Cobb at the head of this list, but as I remember it, Cobb had risen above the horizon more than ten years ago."

It is not only New York opinion that we produce here. Our inquiries penetrated to the hinterland and one of the most vivacious of our answers came from this territory. Probably our readers will welcome the relief afforded by the jaunty and unjudicial frame of mind of Mr. H. H. Howland of the Bobbs-Merrill Company:

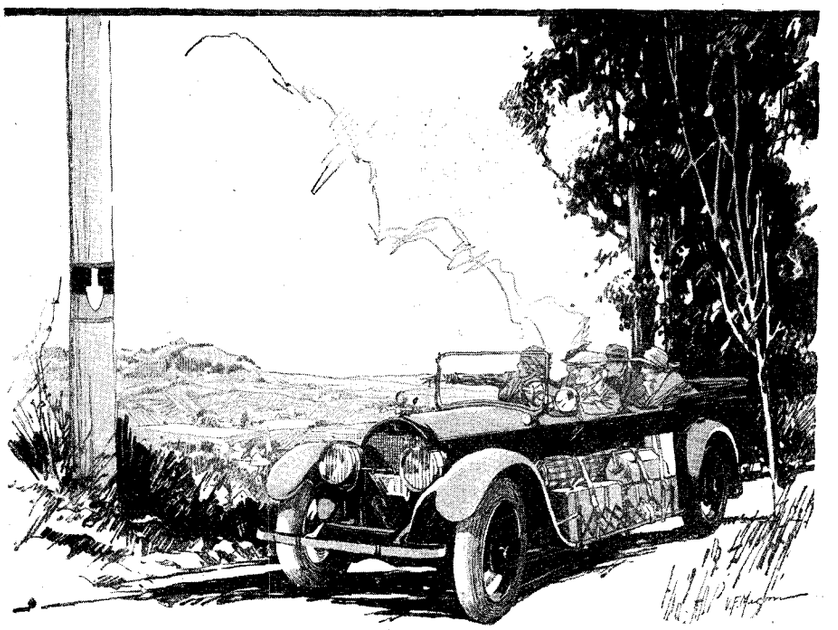
"After reading your letter I felt it would be the simplest thing in the world to 'jot down, maybe on the margin or back of this sheet' the five leading American 'literary stars' who have risen above the horizon in the past ten years. Your casual and ingratiating manner deceived me; I have sat up nights with the problem, and now in the end I find myself far more uncertain than I was in the beginning. I am taking the thing too seriously, no doubt, but to go on record before THE DIGEST'S world of readers gives me what Riley used to call the 'literary buck ague.' If I am too late for the symposium, I shall feel that procrastination has not had its just dues from the maxim makers. Here are five assorted names that certainly are entitled to honorable mention: Edgar Lee Masters, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Sherwood Anderson, Edward Bok, F. Scott Fitzgerald.

"Mr. Bok, of course, has long been above the horizon, but as an editor rather than a writer. His autobiography seems to me to give him a rightful place in any list of the decade's best. The five that I should really like to send you are: Joseph Patrick Tumulty, Walter F. Traprock, Andrew J. Volstead, Opal Whitely, Ouija Board; but it's a risky business to take lightly the serious things of life."

Another reply from the hinterland takes the matter more calmly. Thus Mr. Alfred P. McIntyre of Little, Brown & Company:

"Answering your letter of April 28, I should say that two writers of fiction, who have risen above the horizon in the past ten years and have done work of distinction, are Joseph Hergesheimer and Sherwood Anderson. Eugene O'Neill undoubtedly stands head and shoulders above the other American playwrights of the last decade, and Hendrik Van Loon deserves mention for his remarkable book, 'The Story of Mankind,' one of the most valuable books written in America in many years, one which may have a considerable effect upon teaching methods. It is difficult to choose, among the poets, between Robert Frost, Edwin Arlington Robinson and Sara Teasdale."

Three other replies come to us with their choice of five, and without comment, so these three different groups may be



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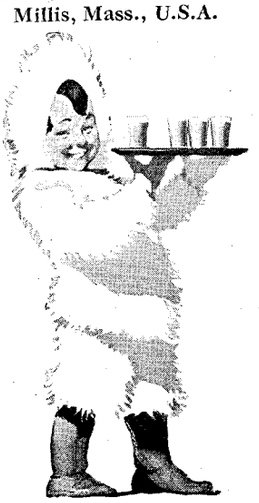

LETTERS AND ART
Continued

mentioned as briefly. They are first from the firm of George H. Doran Company: Eugene O'Neill, Willa Cather, John Dos Passos, Joseph Hergesheimer and Robert Frost; the second, Harcourt, Brace & Company: Sinclair Lewis, Robert Frost, Carl Sandburg, H. W. Van Loon and Willa Cather; and third, Thomas Seltzer, Inc.: Edna St. Vincent Millay, Sherwood Anderson, Edwin Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost and Amy Lowell. Two more letters will follow in this group, and we think there can be no offense in saying that both these gentlemen are among the more radical of our publishers. First, Mr. B. W. Huebsch gives us no list because he thinks "time will prove most of the stars to be only glow-worms." He "thinks highly" of Sherwood Anderson, but fears that the others "stand little chance of immortality—but I'm a pessimist."

The other letter is so open and frank as perhaps to betray its authorship, but we name Mr. Horace B. Liveright:

"What a great difference one finds in the lists that are given if this question is answered offhand instead of being made up after an hour's thought. The latter list invariably includes the books that the person thinks should be the ones that should be preferred, rather than the ones that are truly liked best.

"So giving this question only the thought that could be devoted to it between the time of starting a letter and getting where I am now, my five stars are: Eugene O'Neill, Sherwood Anderson, Hendrik Willem Van Loon, Waldo Frank, Carl Sandburg and Zona Gale. I see that I've put six in this list instead of five, but it would be impossible for me to leave any of these out. . . .

"Altho I publish the books of three of the authors on this list, I can hardly claim to be the discoverer of any of them except Hendrik Van Loon. It is true Van Loon had three or four books published before he came to me with the idea of his new school of history, but in that almost every other publisher had an opportunity to discover him in his true vein before I did, I insist upon pinning the Van Loon rose in my own buttonhole. It is true, too, that other publishers had the opportunity to 'discover' Eugene O'Neill's great dramas, but, after all, to The Provincetown Players must go the credit for giving to America the great American playwright. Waldo Frank, too, was 'discovered' by Little, Brown & Company of Boston, who published his first novel, 'The Unwelcome Man,' but it was Mr. Frank's 'Our America,' 'The Dark Mother' and 'Rahab' which have won for him an international reputation. Mr. Frank is one of the few contemporary American authors whose work is translated into practically all of the continental languages.

"I do not think that many people will find fault with my selection of Sherwood Anderson, Carl Sandburg and Zona Gale. . . . As I write I am shocked to find that I have omitted the mention of Sinclair Lewis, but on a starlit night we sometimes take the moon too much for granted."

Finally we come to the group of—irre-

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sponsibles, shall we call them? Men who amuse us in "the columns," men of vagrant tastes, of casual leanings, of cheerful outlook, who scan the heavens as a child roams the field for daisies, and who find almost as many stars in a well-strewn heaven as the child finds posies; throwing them away again as readily when a prettier specimen comes to hand. But first of all we find one who passes up the inquiry as beyond his capabilities. He is one whose judgment would be sure to be acute and interesting, but we are obliged to accept his withdrawal. "I wish," he writes, "I could name the immortal five, but I don't keep up with literary things as much as I should, and I don't know who has arrived in the last ten years. I am sorry not to oblige." And we may add that we regret Mr. Don Marquis' modesty. Then another well-known and popularly read columnist, Mr. Percy Hammond, confesses to us that "my preferences, enthusiastic and otherwise, among the newly born are Joseph Hergesheimer, Sinclair Lewis, Dorothy Canfield, Thomas Beer and F. Scott Fitzgerald. The experts in *The Tribune's* book department assure me that all these are among the recently risen." One of his neighbors in newspaper row, Mr. Franklin P. Adams, gives us Edna St. Vincent Millay, Heywood Broun, Ring W. Lardner, Dorothy Parker and Hugh Wiley. Still another in that purlieu, Mr. Burton Rascoe, names James Branch Cabell, Sherwood Anderson, Joseph Hergesheimer, Ben Hecht, Maxwell Bodenheim, and adds as postscript "I should like to add Thomas Beer, Sinclair Lewis, E. E. Cummings, Robert Nathan." One among the younger generation, Mr. J. V. A. Weaver, of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, pays this tribute to his confrères: "Of course, your question is a poser, but I'll give whatever I can best calculated offhand. Joseph Hergesheimer, novelist; Sherwood Anderson, novelist; Eugene O'Neill, playwright; Carl Sandburg, poet (this, of course, because Robinson and Frost were already known, tho not so well as now); Edna St. Vincent Millay, poet. To this list I must add F. Scott Fitzgerald, not because I think he has written a great book as yet, but because he was the detonator, as it were, which exploded the whole bomb of the so-called 'younger generation' discussion, including the younger movement in literature." Then from Mr. Charles Hanson Towne of *The Delineator* we get this:

"I should consider the following writers as the most significant that have appeared in the literary heavens during the past ten years: Edgar Lee Masters, Joseph Hergesheimer, Robert Frost, Eugene O'Neill, Amy Lowell. But it would be difficult for me to omit from any such cataloging the names of writers like F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ben Hecht, Carl Sandburg, Edna St. Vincent Millay. To me, personally, 'Spoon River Anthology,' by Masters, is the greatest book of poetry that has come out of America since Whitman."

One who has long scanned the literary

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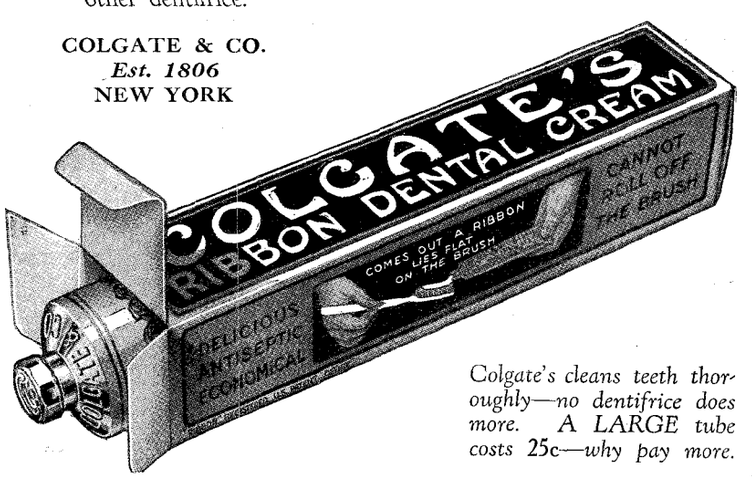

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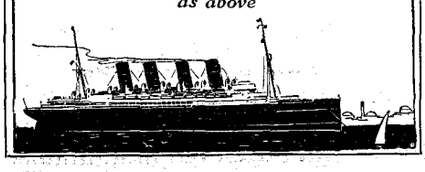

LETTERS AND ART
Continued

heavens and noted many rising and waning stars, Mr. James L. Ford, writes:

"I have been much imprest by the wit of Don Marquis, the fine imaginative qualities of Donn Byrne, the story-telling gift of Melville Davison Post, the literary feeling of Edward A. Newton, and the skill in narrative revealed in the work of Mary S. Watts and Dorothy Canfield. In the field once devoted to the cultivation of rhyme and meter so many rank and noisome weeds have sprung up during the past decade that sharp eyes are needed to find the rare flowers of poesy beneath."

From this we turn to a list submitted by an acute critic, but without comment, Mr. Van Wyck Brooks of *The Freeman*: Sherwood Anderson, Willa Cather, Conrad Aiken, E. A. Robinson, Randolph Bourne. Then again we get this careful, considered appraisement from Mr. Ludwig Lewisohn of *The Nation:*

"Your question is an interesting one. The more I reflect upon it, the clearer it is to me that the past ten years have been rich in imperfect and promising works rather than in finished and perhaps permanent ones. Hence it is excessively difficult to name five names without thinking at once of five others that make your critical conscience ache. Here are cases in point: 'The Spoon River Anthology' is a genuine achievement, but it has remained solitary; 'Main Street' is thoroughly admirable, but I should like to see another book by Sinclair Lewis before ranking him with the five best. I am profoundly convinced of the beauty and permanent significance of Susan Gaspell's plays 'Inheritors' and 'The Verge'; I find myself almost alone in that conviction. I should like to have my sense of these difficulties included, however briefly, in any report of my choice. The order in which I place my five candidates is not, at least, in order of merit.

"1. Henry L. Mencken. Agree with him or not—he has done more for the liberation of the American mind than any one else during the past decade.

"2. Joseph Hergesheimer. An artist to the core who is leaving the decorative for the vital.

"3. Sherwood Anderson. He expresses new and characteristic experience, and struggles obscurely but rather magnificently after a personal form.

"4. Eugene O'Neill. An imperfect, unequal, undisciplined talent, but with power and originality.

"5. William Ellery Leonard, author of 'The Vaunt of Man' and 'The Lynching Bee' and 'Other Poems.' The most neglected writer among us; our most completely equipped and essentially noblest lyrical and philosophical poet."

A little essay in discriminative criticism comes from one whose connection with a daily newspaper not of metropolitan importance is justified in his adherence to the high critical standard always maintained by the Springfield *Republican*. The writer is Edward N. Jenckes, Jr.

"The past ten years seem so much richer in tendencies than in individuality that I am reluctant to pick five outstanding names. No one needs to enumerate the conspicuous, or even the most conspicuous writers; but to select five leaders is extremely difficult because of the large number who are at or near the same level. This is especially true of fiction and poetry. Mr. Cabell, who has dared to write romantic fantasy, tinged with irony and speculation, has made a high achievement in style, but his subject-matter lacks intellectual sureness and erudition; he is not an Anatole France. Mr. Hergesheimer has produced imaginative fiction of vitality, but his style lacks tone. The realistic school has several leaders, most of whom reveal no marked mastery of the novel form. Popular fiction has developed in a more realistic direction. In poetry, there is great skill in the weaving of patterns, whether in rhythmical or free verse. But can one name any really celebrated new poets? The development of the critical causerie, the humorous essay, etc., is an interesting phenomenon of the past ten years, and informally brings the savor of literature into the daily press. Such persons as Heywood Broun and Mr. Morley, possessing fundamental good sense and good judgment, have it in their power to do excellent missionary work for letters. The new writings in political science and in history are all significant, but here too, talent runs in schools. During the past ten years many have learned of George Santayana, but his most important work was produced before. Henry Adams's popular reputation has been posthumous and, perhaps, somewhat exaggerated."

The answer from the editor of *The Evening Post* "Bowling Green" was given publicity in that column, so we reproduce it in part:

"We should not like to vent any opinion too offhandedly on such a delicate matter. There are many considerations to be meditated. But, giving proper deference to both quantitative and qualitative factors, we are fairly clear in our mind as to the native writers, emergent into clear recognition since 1912, who seem to us to speak with the most significant voice. They are alphabetically: Joseph Hergesheimer, Robert Cortes Holliday, Vachel Lindsay, Don Marquis, Logan Pearsall Smith.

"If you should object to Pearsall Smith as being too deeply Anglicized to count, then we would have a right to mention William McFee as a Briton who is rapidly becoming Americanized. But if you rule McFee out, then we should have to retire to our cubicle for acute meditation before choosing another fifth. Probably our vote would lie among the following: Edgar Lee Masters, Eugene O'Neill, Simeon Strunsky, Thomas Beer, Elinor Wylie.

"But inquiries of this sort are really not fair. They are impossible to answer with all the necessary explanations and reservations. And they always get one into trouble."

"In matters of letters and art, competitions, symposiums and questionnaires serve to bewilder rather than to illuminate," says *The Freeman*, moved thereto perhaps by our inquiry. "The determination of taste in popular reading is shrouded in mysterious difficulties, and every attempt to ascertain the truth complicates the problem." Of course our answers here do not represent "popular taste" but expert opinion, yet who shall say that results in either case would be widely different?

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A Great Tribute to Americans

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THOMAS YOUNG, the discoverer of astigmatism, became a great scientist because he took nothing for granted. Even when a boy he was curious to know *how* and *why* he saw. Opening and closing his eyes quickly, he marveled that all outside things near and far should flash as a distinct, instantaneous picture instead of taking time to spread and grow clear.

When 21 years old he came forward with facts to prove that the lens in the eye, not the eyeball, changes shape when we look near and far. He described instruments he had invented and ingenious tests made on his own eyes which settled the question. Immediately he found himself famous; the greatest scientists of England elected him a member of the Royal Society.

Sir Thomas Young little dreamed how great his renown would be one hundred years later. Even when he had proved at the age of 28 that light is a wave movement, still he could not look into that far-away age, the Twentieth Century, and imagine orations delivered in his honor by scientists famous for solving other mysteries of eyesight. At the Imperial College in London the Thomas Young Oration is a classic event. It has been delivered by three world-famous scientists. The fourth Oration came last year and the honor fell to an American, Dr. Charles Sheard, head of the Ocular Division of the Wellsworth Scientific Staff.

That miraculous thing called Sight still holds its mysteries. Scientists are tracing light waves and mind energy to their meeting point. They are finding a new thing—that mind energy is similar to light energy. Will they eventually discover that mind is captive light?

An eyesight specialist in your town can look into your eye and see the meeting point of light and mind. He can measure the distortion of light rays in an imperfect eye. Then he is able to relieve the strain in the eyes and stop the drain on the energy of the mind by guiding the light waves with eyeglass lenses of delicate curvature.

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Jim Henry's Column

Your Mind

It always fascinates me to figure out what will be going on in your mind at the instant that my column invites your attention.

There are several millions of you and I have to start with a thought which will appeal to everyone.

Of course, I must avoid politics or religion and the idea must be of a nature which will permit me to slip easily into a discussion of Mennen Shaving Cream and kindred products like Mennen Talcum for Men and our amazingly efficient Kora-Konia.

I generally fall back on the fact that every man hates to shave. The most casual allusion to the horrors of shaving strikes contact with a wealth of poignantly emotional thoughts and enables me to lead you down to my selling climax without any chance of escape.

I suppose, if I were more of an advertising man and less of a salesman, I would know how to write whang-bang statements of Mennen superiority which would send men into drug stores in droves demanding Mennen's.

But the only selling process I have been trained to is the direct, man-to-man kind, where you have to keep him interested to avoid being rudely rebuffed and in extreme cases removed to the sidewalk.

Now, of course, you are in suspense as to just what I am driving at. It is this:

Why put it off? You are more than half convinced right now that Mennen's is the finest shaving preparation ever invented. Your friends tell you so. Try it. Accept the verdict of your razor—and of your smooth, velvety skin.

And, by the way, if you are in the proud father class, I want you to know about the amazing virtue of our Kora-Konia for soothing Baby's irritated skin and protecting it with a velvety film of healing powder. Nothing like it for prickly heat and baby rashes.

I'll send a sample of Kora-Konia and my demonstrator tube of Mennen Shaving Cream for 10 cents.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

IS INSTINCT JUST A HABIT?

INSTINCT is merely a method of habit-formation. Or, from the opposite standpoint, habit is only the way in which instinct exhibits itself. These are the conclusions reached by Dr. Knight-Dunlap, of Johns Hopkins University in his study of the subject reported in *The Journal of Philosophy* (New York). With this understanding, he has no objection to the term "instinct," in general. As to specific and definite "instincts," he says, they simply do not exist. Everything that we do has a basis partly inherited and partly acquired. The same reaction often enters into both. What are usually called "the instincts," he says, are activities grouped with reference to the ends attained: not ends that the acting animal holds as conscious purposes, but ends that the psychologist, biologist, philosopher, or whoever draws up the list of instincts, considers as attained by the activity in question. Any list which is convenient is as valid as any other list. He continues:

We find in the animal, human and infra-human, tendencies to make certain responses to certain features of the environment. For example: At a certain time the bell rings, whereupon the students in my room gather up their books and file out through the door. There is thus demonstrated a tendency to react in a particular way. A number of minutes before the bell rang the tendency was there, ready to play its part in bringing about the action. A tendency, we may assume, is a certain arrangement in the nervous system; what Stout and others have called a *disposition:* something definitely in existence, whether we describe it as a physical or chemical arrangement.

As an illustration of the relation of "disposition," or "tendency," to response, we may consider an electric door-bell and its operation. We press the button and the bell rings; because there was a mechanical arrangement of parts, an existing "disposition" of the sort that made the response possible when the stimulus was applied. We mean by the "tendency" of an animal to react in a certain way nothing more occult than the "tendency" of the bell to ring when the button is prest.

In the human animal, Dr. Dunlap goes on, some of these tendencies are tendencies to perceive, some are emotional and others still are mental. It is customary to use the term "instinct" in a general way to indicate the existence of native reaction tendencies; "habit" in a corresponding way to indicate acquired tendencies, and "intelligence" to mean the capacity to acquire or modify tendencies. With these methods of speech Dr. Dunlap has no quarrel, he says. But:—

There is a further custom of speaking of certain groups of instinctive tendencies as *instincts*. Lists of "instincts" have been compiled, and we have come in a rather naive way to speak of this or that "instinct" as if they were separable entities. We speak of the "nesting instinct" of the bird, the "instinct of flight," the "parental instinct," etc.

Most of the classifiers object to defining an instinct as a mere group of reflexes. McDougall assumes that consciousness is involved. In a certain number primary emotions are assumed. The instinct of flight involves fear; repulsion involves disgust; curiosity, wonder; pugnacity, anger; self-abasement, subjection; self-assertion, elation; the parental instinct, tender emotion.

From a purely physiological point of view, there are no instincts. In the activities of flight, food-getting, and fighting, as they actually occur, when the "tendency" passes over into action, the same running movements may be present. Some so-called instincts are at times entirely included in other instincts. For instance, flight, pugnacity, and food-getting, taken just as groups of reactivities, may each occur as part of the parental instinct.

This inclusiveness and overlapping of the so-called instincts is not the point of greatest difficulty in classification, the writer thinks. The really obstructive difficulty lies in the indefinite shading of one instinct into another. For example, between flight and pugnacity, even when it is not a question of their being included in some other instinct, the lines are by no means sharp; for between the two there is a continuous gradation of intermediate instincts. To quote further:

If we should attempt to distinguish reaction-tendencies on the basis of desire, or the purpose of the reacting animal, we might be on a better foundation. I think, myself, there is a distinct possibility there. I should say, however, that in this we are getting away from the instinct basis altogether: that the classification of activities in accordance with their furtherance of desires is a very different problem.

The actual basis of all the suggested lists of instincts is in the purposes of the *classifier*, not in the purpose of the *reacting animal*. All the unlearned activities of the animal which the classifier views as contributing to the obtaining of food are considered by him as the "feeding instinct." All of those which, from the point of view of the classifier, culminate in the perpetuation of the species, are considered the "reproductive instinct." The classifier may erect as many instincts as will accomplish his own purposes. There is no reason for objecting to a "mathematical instinct," unless you do so on the ground of universality. The "musical instinct," the "religious instinct," and many others, are also widely distributed. There is also a tendency in the human animal to construct a political system.

But after all this difficulty with instincts is only a minor one. I think there is a still graver difficulty in the whole question of instinct and instinctive reactions. We have been so far assuming that there is a fundamental difference, in human and other animals, between instinctive and acquired reactions. This conception is questionable. In the life of the higher animal, there are seldom, if ever, simple reactions to simple stimuli. The actual adjustments of the organism to its environment are complex.

The acquired reaction and the so-called

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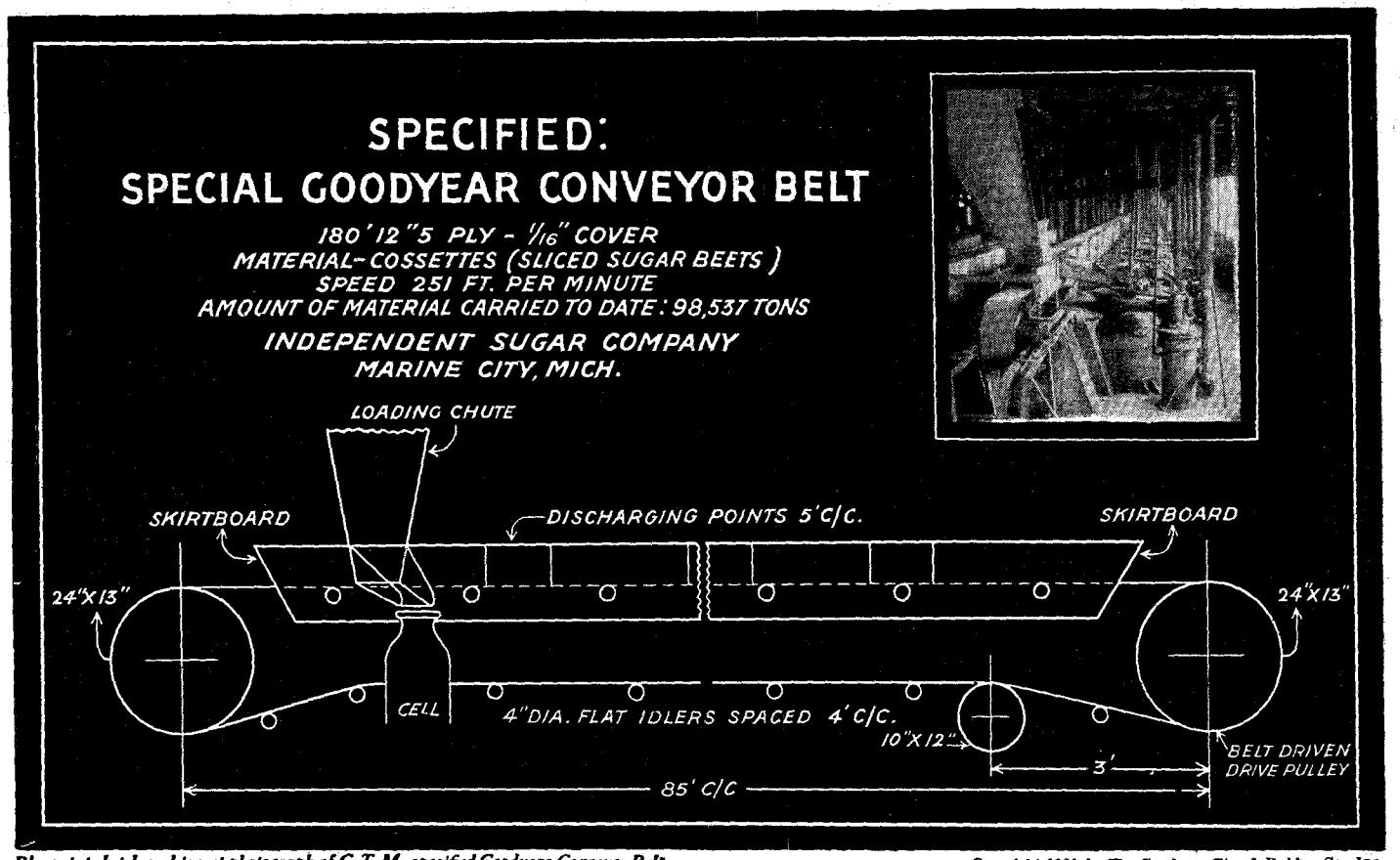

Blueprint sketch and insert photograph of G. T. M. specified Goodyear Conveyor Belt in service in the plant of The Independent Sugar Company, Marine City, Michigan

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The Sugar-Beet Acids—and the G. T. M.

"This is the belt we were looking for from the day we opened the plant," said the Superintendent of The Independent Sugar Company, Marine City, Michigan. He was referring to the Goodyear Conveyor Belt specified by the G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man—after an expert analysis of the Company's service requirements.

"It satisfies us thoroughly," is the final verdict. "It has served through two successful campaigns since October, 1920, is in splendid condition today, and judging from its appearance, should last five more campaigns. It has withstood the destructive action of beet juices, has been easy to keep clean, and shows little sign of wear. We wish that every sugar man could know how our belt troubles have been so completely solved."

The acids in beet juices make short work of ordinary conveyor belts. The Independent Sugar Company spared no money trying to find belting that would resist these acids and withstand the heavy edge wear developed in this type of conveying. The belting problem was costing them time and money, not only in frequent replacements, but also in frequent interruptions in the work of the entire plant.

When the G. T. M. stepped into the office of the Company, late in the summer of 1920, he found a chair and a welcome waiting for him. They had heard of the G. T. M. The G. T. M.'s business was to hear about belt troubles.

Together, they went over every point in the problem. They fitted together the practical knowledge of the Company's officials with their own conditions of service, and the G. T. M.'s expert knowledge of belting. The result was the G. T. M.'s recommendation of a special Goodyear Conveyor Belt, 180 feet long, 12 inches wide, 5-ply in thickness, with 1/16 inch cover.

How it has served efficiently and economically has been told in the plant superintendent's own words. In its first 100-day campaign, it carried 50,647 tons of sliced beets; in the second, 47,890 tons. It is exposed to year-'round weather conditions in a variable climate, and in winter carries tons of frozen beets. It has resisted edge wear.

This is the way the G. T. M. functions, and the way Goodyear Belts, scientifically specified to their work, serve the conveyor and transmission needs of industry. You may have a problem, either of conveying or transmission, which the G. T. M. can study with similar saving and profit to you. You can rely on his analysis and his recommendation of powerful, trouble-free and long-wearing Goodyear Belts. To get in touch with the G. T. M., or for further information about Goodyear Belts, Hose, Packing, and other mechanical goods, write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, California.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

instinctive one, are equally "native." Suppose that a child is given a small piece of sandpaper at an early age, and that he puts that in his mouth, and subsequently cries. If the piece of sandpaper is given him repeatedly, the child eventually will react in a quite different way. Instead of grabbing the sandpaper, he will turn his head away and cry, and go through other reactions which express his intention of not putting the sandpaper in his mouth. The sandpaper in this case is the stimulus. At the first presentation, when the child puts it in his mouth, we have a so-called instinctive reaction. At the last presentation, when he does not put it in his mouth but does something else, we have a so-called acquired reaction. The general statement of the reaction tendency in the two cases is much the same. If it is true that the child's organism, at the first trial, is so constituted by heredity that the first stimulation produces the first reaction, is it not equally true that his organism is at that moment so constituted that another stimulus will produce another reaction? Are not both reactions equally "instinctive"?

I can see no way of distinguishing usefully between instinct and habit. All reactions are definite responses to definite stimulus patterns, and the exact character of the response is determined in every case by the inherited constitution of the organism *and* the stimulus pattern. If we consider instinct, we find it to be the form and method of habit-formation: if we consider habit, we find it to be the way in which instinct exhibits itself.

THE SCIENCE OF FOOT-FITTING

READY-MADE SHOES are now available in enough types and shapes to fit any foot not actually misshapen, announces H. A. Meyer, of Chicago, in an article contributed to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). To find the shoe that fits the foot is the salesman's business; and he does not always know that what he is trying to do is a science. In view of the fact that feet demand the same discriminating attention that is accorded the rest of the anatomy, it is surprizing, writes Mr. Meyer, with what breezy irresponsibility the general public shops around for shoes, and with what indifference they disregard the fundamental principles of foot-fitting. He continues:

"Fitting feet is the essential thing, and its achievement involves a high degree of scientific knowledge together with a generous measure of good common sense on the part of the shoe salesman. There are multitudes of shoe-fitters, but when you do finally find a man who really knows how and takes the trouble correctly to fit your feet, stick to him. Really, to achieve foot-fitting, men can not receive their training academically. They must get it through careful, everyday study of feet, and a thorough, practical understanding of the definite sort of last and pattern needed correctly to fit a distinct type of foot.

The intelligent attention which the American shoe-designing, shoe-making and shoe-retailing trade have given this subject in recent years had evolved standards of

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correct and corrective shoe-construction and of foot-fitting which a few years ago were not even known to the shoe fraternity. We have got down to fundamentals and have learned actually to fit feet through the building of shoes in many and varied types and combinations of measurements. These principles are being applied to correct the errors which resulted from the older way of thoughtless shoe-selling.

For every normal or nearly normal foot everyday foot comfort is now made available to those who desire it. There are three general types of feet into which the majority of men's feet may be grouped: (1) the relatively high, well-knit, fully developed arch, the foot which through proper care, exercise, and well-adapted shoes has had a fair chance to function fully; (2) the more prevalent type of foot in which arch trouble in some degree has become established and is the fruitful cause of unwarranted fatigue from muscular strain and lax ligaments; these feet can in most cases be "brought back" by common-sense care, a reasonable amount of suitable exercise, and the right type of shoe; (3) the flat foot which in extreme cases calls for the guidance of a foot specialist or orthopedist in fitting. No retail shoeman should take it upon himself to prescribe a shoe for an extreme case of this kind. A correlation of skill, professional and practical, is called for in order to produce comfort for these "patients."

The difficulties formerly encountered in finding adequate shoes for the many varieties of feet were largely overcome when the shoe manufacturer varied his combinations of lasts and patterns on the basis of actual foot measurements on a wide scale, and it is now possible to obtain varied types of shoes, all conforming to correct anatomic principles. The contribution of the retail shoeman and of the shoe salesman toward shoe comfort lies in the consistent observation of the types of feet represented by their clientèle so that it is possible to maintain a complete, appropriately balanced assortment. A by-product of this observation has been the development of an ethical sense, if you please, which holds them to actual fitting of feet instead of the mere selling of shoes. For it is now well understood that it is risky and poor business method deliberately to sell a misfitted pair of shoes. The ethical shoeman is honest about it and, if his stock is lacking the particular type of shoe needed, the customer is made aware of the fact and asked to try again.

In closing, Mr. Meyer gives us seven practical rules for buying shoes. They are:

(1) Don't try to wear impractical shoes for practical service.

(2) Don't use snap judgment in the selection of the place where you buy your shoes. Scientific foot-fitting is not usually practised in shoe "cafeterias."

(3) Don't fail to bear in mind that your one pair of feet must serve you a lifetime.

(4) Don't tell your shoe salesman what size you wear. Make it his business to fit your feet.

(5) Don't foolishly allow "eye-style" to supersede common foot-sense when buying a pair of shoes.

(6) Don't sacrifice your comfort by requiring a foot-fitter to do impossible things. Vanity and foot-fitting are far removed.

(7) Don't buy price in buying shoes. It is only relative, while good, honestly made, comfortable shoes are always an economy.

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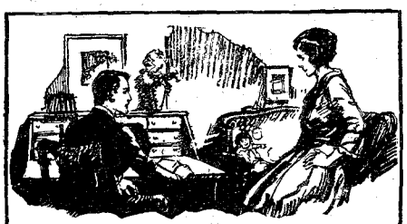

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

JAPANESE FINANCIAL INFILTRATION IN CHINA

WHEN Lord Northcliffe came home to London, after his recent trip to the Orient, he was quoted as venturing to prophesy that the Japanese had not given up the idea of mastering China as a result of the Washington Conference, but will merely alter their tactics and adapt them to new circumstances. *The China Review* (New York), which quotes this statement from a London *Daily Mail* interview, goes on to call attention to Japanese endeavors to gain control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. These observations are particularly interesting in view of a set of figures presented by *The Wall Street Journal* showing the extent to which Japan in the last five years has been carrying on a process of financial infiltration of China, so that provinces, railroads, public utilities and Government ministers have become dependent on Japanese funds. All the important Japanese banking houses are said to have offices in China. At present, writes Mr. Richard P. Lieu, in *The Wall Street Journal*, Japanese influence in China is for the most part financial. As he notes:

She not only lends money to the Chinese National Government, but also to the provincial governments and private companies. Her railway loans can not compare in amount with those of England and France, but her general loans far exceed those of any other country. Most of the loans were made in the years 1918 and 1919, when the Anfu party controlled the Peking Government, and even the provinces and private companies, following the example of the Central Government, borrowed more money from Japan in these two years than all other years put together.

Most Japanese loans are general in nature. Some are specified for special purposes, such as railway construction, industrial promotion and education, but many of these are only so in name, while the money was actually diverted to meet general administrative and military expenses. For instance, 65,000,000 yen was lent in four loans to the Ministry of Communications for construction of railway and telegraph lines, but the money was turned over to the Ministry of Finance and spent on other things. There seemed to be some understanding with the Japanese lenders that such things should be allowed.

All the important Japanese banks and financial houses that do any lending to China at all have offices or agents at Peking and most other important cities of the country. Thus they are able to study closely the money market of all localities, and invest their money to advantage whenever there is an opening. Their loans to private companies are mostly of small amounts, which most European and American banks would not care to handle.

While it is difficult to compile a complete list of Japanese loans in China, the writer for *The Wall Street Journal* has combined lists from two different Chinese ministries which he thinks ought to include all loans to the Central Government. General loans to the Central Government amount to 112,933,732 yen, or about $56,500,000, the yen being worth 50 cents in American money. Besides this, 56,430,857 yen were loaned for military purposes; 35,706,666 yen for railway purposes; and 1,400,000 yen as educational loans. Other special loans amounting to more than 14,000,000 yen brings the total amount of Japanese loans to the Chinese Central Government, principally from the big Japanese banks, to the total of 220,965,105 yen, or something more than $110,000,000.

The figures for provincial and private company loans have been made up after a study of Japanese and Chinese newspaper reports running back over several years. The most reliable information is said to come from the Japanese papers, since there is a certain "odium attached by Chinese public opinion to all borrowers of Japanese money, and that makes it extremely difficult to secure accurate information from Chinese sources, both Government and private." It is interesting to note that the Canton Government has borrowed 19,784,000 yen from Japanese banks, and other provinces have borrowed smaller sums, bringing up the total provincial loans to 59,586,500 yen.

Finally there are 34,000,000 yen in the shape of small Japanese loans to private Chinese concerns, mostly public utilities. The list may well be quoted entire from *The Wall Street Journal* to give an idea of the sort of industry which Japanese capital is getting a mortgage on. The items marked by asterisks show that the information comes from Japanese sources and is considered the more reliable. The list follows:

1	Nanchang-Kiukiang Ry. Co., 1917	2,000,000 yen
2	Nanchang-Kiukiang Ry. Co., 1918*	7,500,000 "
3	Hankow Hydraulic Electric Co., 1917*	2,500,000 "
4	An-cheng Railway Co.	200,000 "
5	Puling Electric Light Co. of Kaifeng, Honan*	150,000 "
6	Kwangming Electric Light Co. of Ichang, Hupeh*	100,000 "
7	Kaiming Electric Light Co. of Nanchang, Kiangsi*	300,000 "
8	Wuchang Electric Light Co.*	300,000 "
9	Hengchow Electric Light Co.*	80,000 "
10	Four electric light companies of Chokiang Province*	250,000 "
11	Hsiangtan Electric Light Co.*	150,000 "
12	Wuchang Telephone Co.	931,000 "
13	Peking Telephone Co., Sept., 1918*	5,000,000 "
14	Shanghai Chapei Hydraulic Electric Co., from Okura Co.*	200,000 taels
15	Shanghai Nantao Electric Light Co. from Mitsui Co.*	235,000 "
16	Foochow Electric Co.* (Mex.)	$70,000
17	Foochow Electric Co.*	200,000 yen
18	Swatow General Chamber of Commerce* (Mex.)	$150,000
19	Swatow Electric Co.* (Mex.)	$200,000
20	North Manchuria Electric Co.* shares (Mex.)	$300,000
21	Manchuria Industrial Co.* shares (Mex.)	$750,000
22	Manchuria Tienkuo Ry. Co.* loan	2,500,000 yen
23	Wuta, Tunghwei, Wutung and other companies under same management	20,000,000 "
	Approximate total	34,000,000 yen

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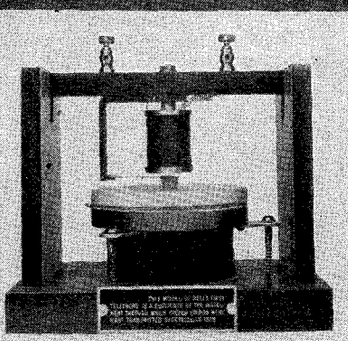
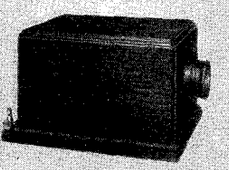
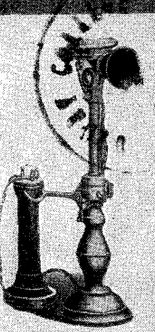


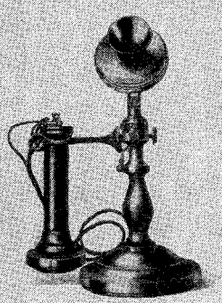
1875 A duplicate of Alexander Graham Bell's first telephone.



1877 Bell's Box Telephone, used both as transmitter and receiver. This instrument, demonstrated by the inventor in his early lectures, became the first commercial type of telephone.

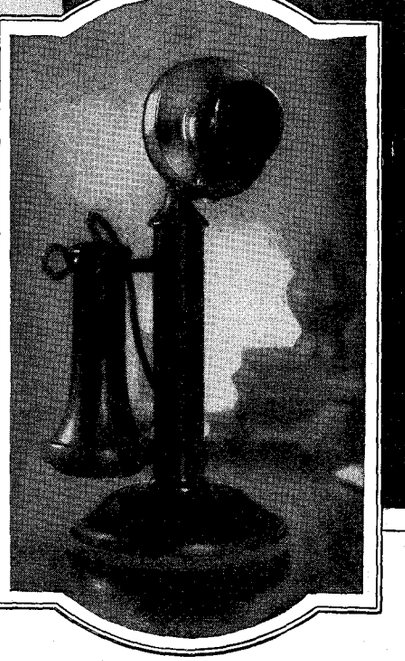


1886 One of the instruments through which our fathers talked.



1898 This year marked an important change in telephone design.

1900 The type of telephone used during Roosevelt's first term.



From Bell's first model to the telephone now in use

Your telephone, then and now

Since the time, forty-odd years ago, when the telephone was recognized as a commercial possibility, the Western Electric Company has been a maker of telephones.

This long experience has enabled us constantly to improve your telephone and make it a marvel of mechanical and electrical precision, sensitive to the subtle differences in inflection of your voice. Yet with all its accuracy, the telephone must be manufactured economically and in great quantities to meet the demands of a growing telephone system.

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Western Electric

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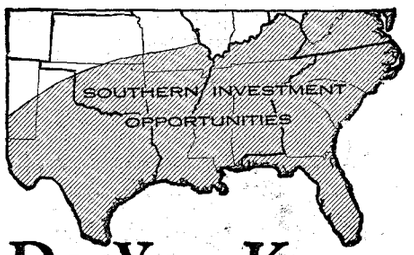

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☐ Ship me a new Oliver No. 11 Typewriter for five days free inspection. If I keep it I will pay $65 as follows: $4 at the end of trial period and then at the rate of $4 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for. If I make cash settlement at end of trial period I am to deduct 10 per cent and remit to you $58.50. If I decide not to keep it, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

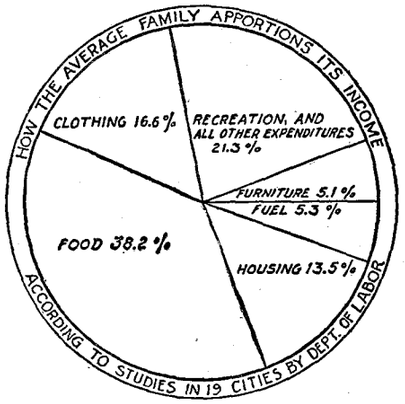
THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE EMBLEM

ALL the recent failures and prosecutions have been emphasizing the necessity of distinguishing between bona-fide brokerage houses and bucket-shops. In order that the speculating or investing public may at least recognize at a glance whether an advertising broker is connected with the New York Stock Exchange, the Exchange has adopted and copyrighted an emblem for its members to use in their advertisements. This emblem, which appears herewith, shows the Stock Exchange building, with the new skyscraper addition at the corner of Wall and Broad. The announcement of the adoption of this emblem is quoted in *The Bache Review:*

The purpose of the Exchange in adopting the emblem is to render the advertisements of its members easily distinguishable from those of non-members. The Exchange strongly recommends its use.

THIS IS THE WAY THE DOLLAR GOES

WHERE does the money go? We are constantly being told how it ought to go, in the shape of ideal family budgets prepared by the apostles of thrift. But how does the average American family of to-day apportion its income, as a matter of actual fact? The question is answered by the diagram we reprint above from *The Straus Investors Magazine,* which prepared it from figures gathered in investigations made by the Federal Department of Labor in nineteen cities of the United States. With the chart appears the following brief comment:


HOW THE AVERAGE FAMILY APPORTIONS ITS INCOME
CLOTHING 16.6 %
RECREATION, AND ALL OTHER EXPENDITURES 21.3 %
FURNITURE 5.1 %
FUEL 5.3 %
FOOD 38.2 %
HOUSING 13.5 %
ACCORDING TO STUDIES IN 19 CITIES BY DEPT. OF LABOR

More than one-third of the American dollar is spent for food—38.2 per cent. is the proper figure. The second largest fraction of the dollar goes for recreation and incidental expenditures. This amounts to 21.3 per cent., clothing takes up 16.6 per cent., housing, 13.5 per cent., fuel, 5.3 per cent., and furniture 5.1 per cent.

Essential in your home

THE competent housekeeper knows the necessity of sanitation. She knows that

CREOLIN -PEARSON

The Household Disinfectant

kills disease germs. And she knows, too, that Creolin has many other uses which make it valuable in the home. Uses and directions on every bottle.

Ask for Creolin-Pearson at your druggist's

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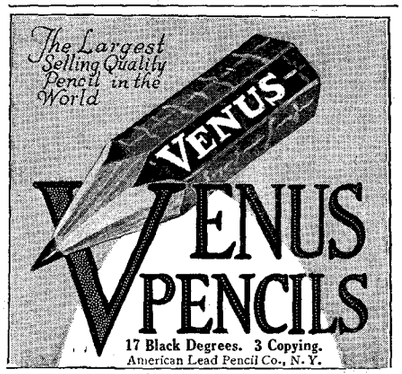

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(57)

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Makers of Everything in Band and Orchestra Instruments
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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

July 5.—The League of Nations subcommittee, reports Paris, approves Lord Robert Cecil's plan for a world reduction of armament.

German working-men, led by Communists, storm Count Gneisenau's castle, near Madgeburg, and lower the Imperial German flag.

An order for the arrest of A. Bielaski, representative of American mining interests, is issued by a Cuernavacs Court, in Mexico, on the charge of self-abduction.

July 6.—De Valera, in hiding after the Free State conquest of Dublin, issues a proclamation to America. Continued fighting is reported.

July 7.—The fall of the German mark to a new low level, reports United States Commercial attaché Herring at Berlin, threatens the overthrow of the German Republic.

Cathal Brugha, Irish Republican leader, dies of his wounds.

July 8.—Germany sends envoys to Paris to ask a moratorium on cash payments on her indemnity, to "avert financial disaster."

Irish Free State troops, reports Dublin, drive 700 Republican insurgents from a stronghold in the Wicklow hills, and capture 100 prisoners.

Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen successfully defends her world tennis title by defeating the American challenger, Mrs. Molla Bjurstedt Mallory, at Wimbledon, England.

Walter Hoover, of Duluth, defeats Jack Beresford, the English title-holder, in the Diamond Sculls at Henley.

July 9.—General Ludendorff, asserts the Berlin radical paper *Vorwaerts*, is directly connected with Royalist plots in Germany by correspondence found in connection with an arrest in the Rathenau assassination.

July 10.—The French Government, according to dispatches from Paris, has decided to stand firm on the Versailles Treaty and the London Agreement, and will act if Germany becomes bankrupt.

The British House of Commons ratifies the treaties framed at the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and Pacific and Far Eastern questions.

Irish Republicans, reports Dublin, have cut communications between Belfast and Dublin by blowing up five bridges.

The German mark reaches a new low level, says a dispatch from Geneva, of 95 centimes, or 18.15 cents a hundred, on the Swiss market.

July 11.—The Soviet Government issues an appeal through a Bolshevist paper in Berlin, to the German proletariat to overthrow the German Republic and establish a workers' dictatorship.

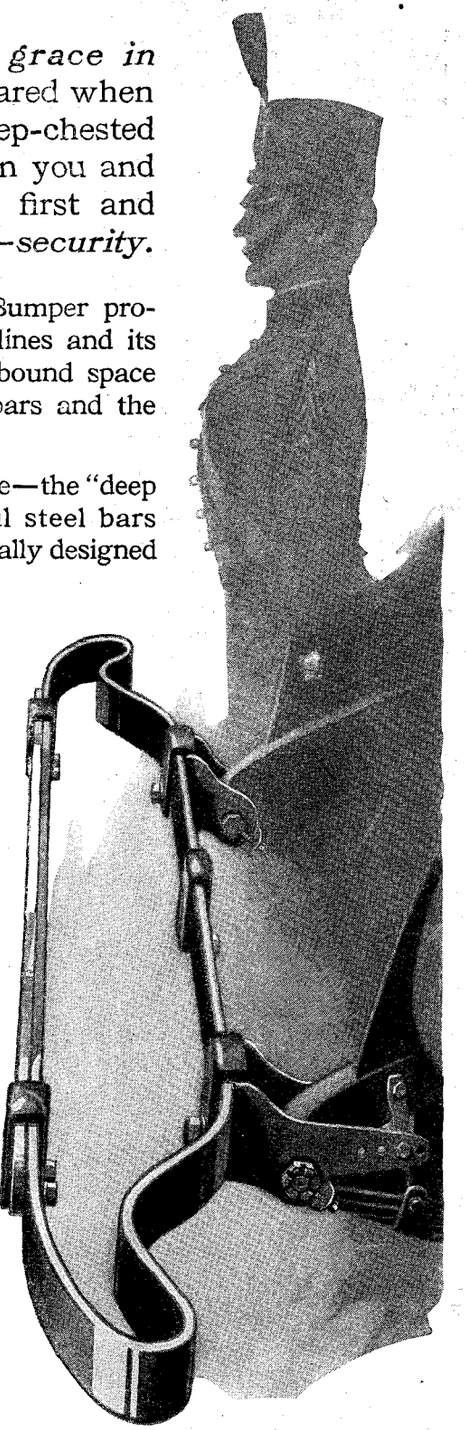
French newspapers, says a dispatch from Paris, report the discovery of evidence of Bolshevik plots for an alliance with Germany to attack Poland and France.

The Reparations Commission cuts Germany's cash payment, due July 15, from 50,000,000 to 32,000,000 gold marks. The Allies are to take the rest in dyes and coal.

The Western Powers represented at The Hague, says a dispatch from that city,

The Deep-Chested Protector

Strength, resilience, grace in every line, always prepared when menace comes—the deep-chested protector is ever between you and danger, giving you the first and greatest of human needs—*security.*



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This over-plus flexion space—the "deep chest"—gives the powerful steel bars room to work. The scientifically designed Weed Spring-Bar Bumper cushions the heaviest blow until the last ounce of energy is absorbed. Unharmed, the resilient bars return to place prepared to meet the next attack.

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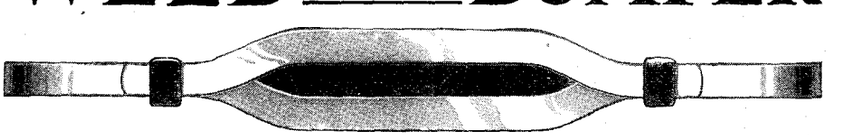
The name "Weed" on a bumper commands the same confidence, carries the same assurance of quality, and maximum efficiency that it does on Tire Chains.

WEED SPRING-BAR BUMPER



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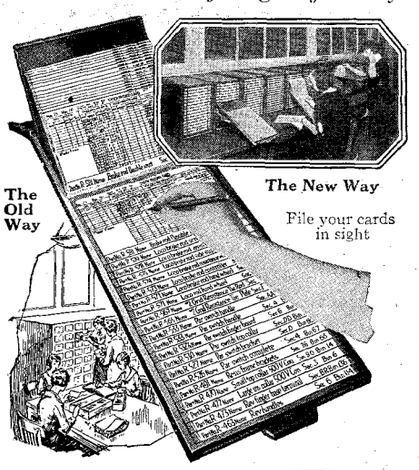
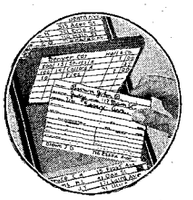


Wages of Four Girls Saved



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Kardex YOUR present cards or ledger sheets:—a glance locates the right record—make entry on either side without removing card.

Write for Kardex booklets showing exclusive features. Send samples of your present forms or ask for new Kardex forms. Write 253 Kardex Bldg., Tonawanda, N. Y.

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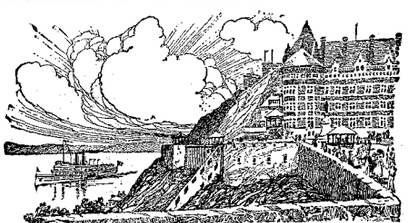

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A journey down the mighty St. Lawrence to the ancient city of Quebec is like a trip to yesterday. Every hour of this inland water journey has its revelation of grandeur and historic interest. Niagara, the sublime; the Venetian-like Thousand Islands; the thrilling descent of the marvelous rapids; then Montreal, Quebec and Ste. Anne de Beaupré.

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CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

have agreed on a "virtual ultimatum to Russia on the restoration of seized property."

DOMESTIC

July 5.—One hundred retail druggists in New York City are cited to appear before the Prohibition Director to show cause why their liquor permits should not be revoked for illegal sales.

Striking shopmen, through their President, offer to consider any settlement the Railroad Labor Board may propose. Disorders in Missouri and Illinois bring calls for troops.

Harvey C. Hayes, naval physicist, invents a radio sounding device which permits mapping of the seas' bottom, reports Washington, and "is expected to revolutionize navigation."

Anthracite miners and operators resume conferences at Washington in an effort to settle their dispute.

July 7.—The Railway Labor Board, through its chairman, notifies the striking shopmen that the only way they can obtain hearings for their grievances will be by a general return to work.

Attorney-General Daugherty, reports Washington, plans a hearing on the question whether liquors can be legally sold on American vessels on the high seas.

July 8.—Illinois troops are ordered out, and the Missouri National Guard is mobilized, reports Chicago, as a result of disorders connected with the strike of the railway shopmen.

Germans plan to sue Americans, says a New York report, for nearly $1,000,000 for wireless patent infringements.

July 9.—Mining is resumed in two important pits in the Pittsburgh district, "in the first serious attempt to break the coal strike."

Francis P. Garvan, former Alien Property Custodian and now President of the Chemical Foundation, Inc., is subpenaed to appear before a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, in an effort by the Government to compel the return of numerous German chemical patents, seized during the war and transferred to Mr. Garvan's firm.

July 10.—Cancelation of many train schedules in the Middle West, and an embargo on livestock shipments on one line out of Kansas City, are announced as results of the shopmen's strike.

Governor Hardwick of Georgia demands that the Ku Klux Klan unmask, or he will appeal to the legislature to make the wearing of masks in Georgia a crime.

President Harding submits to coal-miners and operators in Washington a plan to end their disputes, and calls for an immediate resumption of work.

July 11.—President Harding issues a proclamation, aimed at the striking railway shopmen, warning "all persons to refrain from all interference" with the movement of trains.

The State Department announces plans for the withdrawal of United States troops from San Domingo.

The coal operators, after an all-day session in Washington in an effort to agree on Harding's settlement plan for the coal strike, adjourn to meet in Pittsburgh.

to the **Mediterranean**
The 1923
Grand Cruise De Luxe
Limited to 500 Guests

by Specially Chartered
New WHITE STAR Liner

HOMERIC

34,000 TONS REGISTER

Sailing from New York January 20
Returning March 28

To the wonderlands of the Inland Sea by this marvelous new liner, the largest and most luxurious steamer ever chartered for a Mediterranean Cruise.

The fascinating itinerary embraces—Madeira, Spain (Cadiz, Seville, Granada), Gibraltar, Algeciras, Algiers, Tunis (Carthage), Naples, Athens, Constantinople. ***Sixteen Days*** in Egypt and Palestine — including Cairo, Luxor, Edfu Assuan, Philae; Haifa, Damascus, Tiberias, Nazareth, Bethlehem, Jerusalem; Naples, with Amalfi, Sorrento, etc.; Monaco, with Monte Carlo and Nice. ***Sixty-seven glorious days in all;*** optional visit to Paris and London on the homeward trip. Stop-over privileges, with return by famous White Star Liners.

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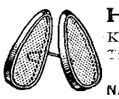

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Keep pollen and Dust out of your Nose. Tiny NASALFILTER Aids Breathing.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"I. C.," Hammond, Ind.—*Constantinople* is the capital of Turkey.

"H. C.," Long Island City, L. I.—"Which of the following spellings is correct—*height*, *heigth*, or *heighth*?"

The correct form is *height*.

"L. S.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"Kindly explain the difference in meaning in the use of *continually*, *continuously*, and *constantly*."

Constantly does not always mean *continually*. A man eats *constantly*, but he would soon cease to be a man if he were to eat *continually*. In this sense *constantly* means "regularly" and *continually* means "without ceasing."

Continual implies the repeated renewal of an act; *continuous* means its unceasing continuity. The following sentence will serve to illustrate the correct use of these words: "*Continual* interruptions impede *continuous* work."

"F. W. W.," Carmi, Ill.—"Please give me the *Seven Wonders of America*."

The seven wonders of America are—(1) Niagara Falls; (2) Yellowstone National Park, especially the geysers there; (3) the Painted Desert in Arizona; (4) the Grand Canyon of the Colorado; (5) the Redwood Trees in California); (6) the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky; and (7) the Woolworth Building in New York.

"W. M. D.," New Orleans, La.—"What is considered the longest word in the American Dictionary? Is there any such word in the English Dictionary as *antidisestablishmenterism*?"

The word most frequently cited from English literature as the longest word is *honorificabilitudinity*, which is to be found in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor's Lost," act v, scene 1, line 44, but we owe to the Puritan divine Byfield *incircumscriptibleness*. Dr. Benson is credited with the use of *antidisestablishmentarians*, but it is not found recorded in Murray's "New English Dictionary," and William E. Gladstone with *disestablishmentarianism*, defined by the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, but not recorded in Dr. Murray's great work.

An examination of any treatise on chemistry will provide a pleasant pastime for any one who cares to look through it for long words. The names of chemical compounds are sometimes startling in their length. Examples of these are *paraoxymetamethoxyallylbenzene* and *tetrahydroparamethyloxyquinoline*. For further long words, see BREWER'S *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, p. 771.

"F. E. F.," Paris, Ky.—The word *seniority* is pronounced *si"ni-or'i-ti*—first *i* as in *police*, second, third, and fourth *i's* as in *habit*, *o* as in *not*.

"L. R.," Newport News, Va.—"I was reading a book the other day in which the phrase 'The Water Poet' was used. Could you tell me to whom in literature it refers?"

The Water Poet is the pseudonym of John Taylor (1580-1653), an English poet who was born in Gloucestershire, England, but, when young, taken to London and apprenticed to a waterman, from which fact he became known as "the water poet." He was the author of "Penniless Pilgrimage," "Laugh and Be Fat," "Praise of Hempseed," etc.

"J. H. C.," Lexington, Ky.—"Which is correct, 'The Very Reverent Thomas Smith, D. D.,' or 'The Very Reverent Thomas Smith?' If both are correct, which is to be preferred?"

Either of the following may be used—"The *Very Reverend* Thomas Smith, D. D.," or "The *Very Reverend* Dr. Thomas Smith." The form *reverent*, in the sense of "reverend," is archaic.

"E. C. M.," Salt Lake City, Utah.—The name *Maurice* is pronounced *mo'ris*—*o* as in *not*, *i* as in *habit*, or *mor'is*—*o* as in *or* and *i* as in *police*

"S. H. Z.," Murfreesboro, Ark.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Arizona*?"

Arizona is pronounced *ar"i-zo'na*—first *a* as in *fat*, *i* as in *habit*, *o* as in *go*, second *a* as in *final*.

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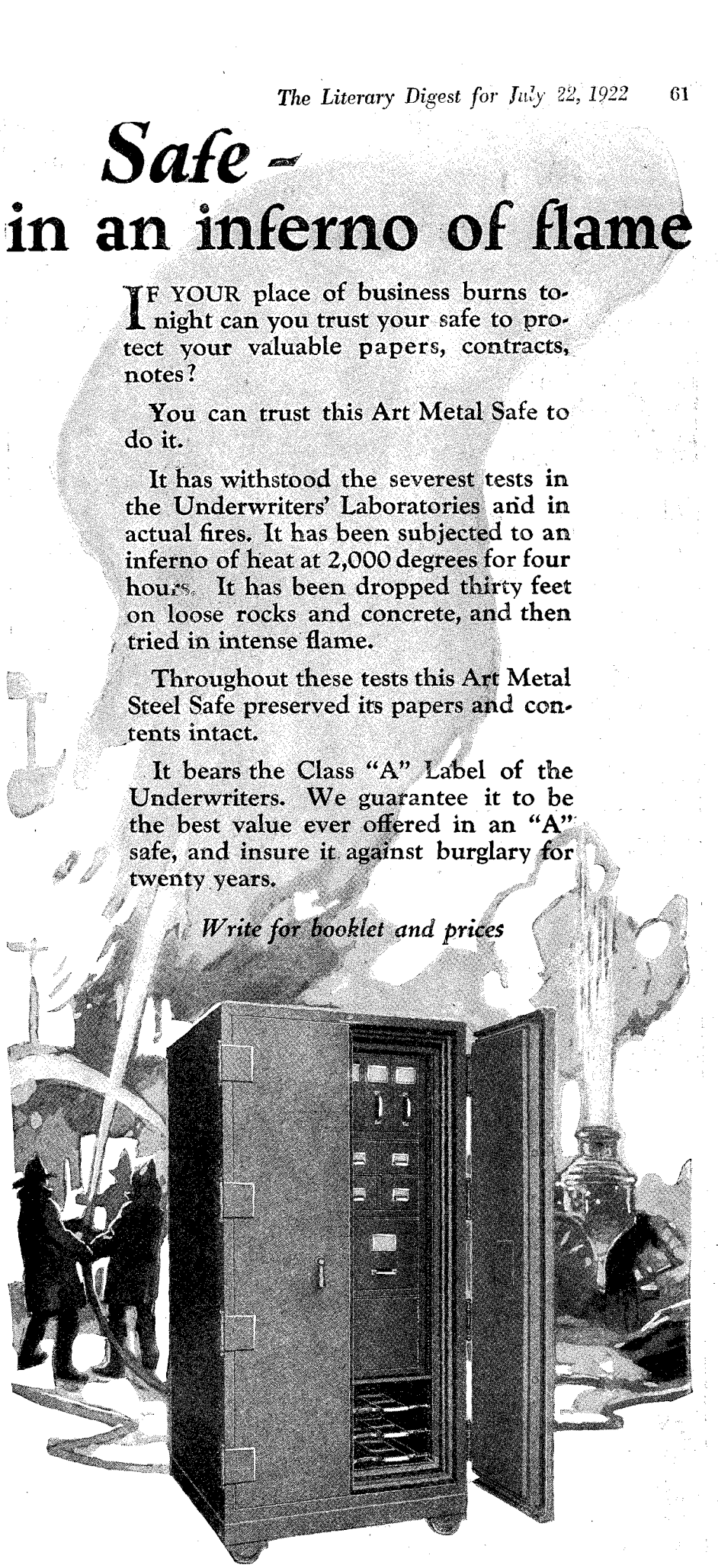

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Mixed Dates.—"Oh, George, I'm sorry I called you Jimmie. I was thinking this was Thursday!"—*London Mail.*

Classified.—"Didyer hear that Jimmy Jones has got a new baby up to his house?"
"What is it?"
"A flapper!"—*New York World.*

Probably an Improvement.—A wireless control for automobiles is being exhibited. It can be no worse than the brainless variety.—*Acadian Recorder* (*Halifax*).

Too Much to Ask.—HE—"Will you love me if I give up all my bad habits?"
SHE—"But, George, how could you expect me to love a perfect stranger?"—*London Opinion.*

A "Dry" Preferred.—The mayor of a far inland town was about to engage a preacher for the new church.
"Parson, ye aren't by any chance a Baptist, be ye?"
"No, not necessarily. Why?"
"Wal, I was just a-goin' to say we have to haul our water twelve miles."—*Central Christian Advocate* (*Kansas City*).

Lost Car.—"Where is the car?" demanded Mrs. Diggs.
"Dear me!" ejaculated Professor Diggs. "Did I take the car out?"
"You certainly did. You drove it to town."
"How odd! I remember now that after I got out I turned around to thank the gentleman who gave me the lift and wondered where he had gone."—*The American Legion Weekly.*

When It's in the Movies

If an enterprising Movie director had stage-managed the Marines' recent reproduction of the Battle of Gettysburg, the account might run something like this:

Picture—General Pickett moves his troops out to attack.

Subtitle—"*England expects every man to do his duty.*"

Picture—The Union soldiers dig intrenchments as General Meade strolls among them.

Subtitle—"*I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.*"

Picture—Jefferson Davis rides up and takes command of Pickett's brigade and waves a battleflag.

Subtitle—"*Don't fire, men, until you see the whites of their eyes!*"

Picture—The Union troops are fleeing in utter rout when General Grant drops from a balloon and the soldiers crowd around him singing.

Subtitle—"*When asked what state he hails from,*
Our sole reply shall be:
He comes from Appomattox
And its glorious apple-tree."

Picture—The Confederates swarm over the Union breastworks when President Lincoln appears and speaks to the fighting armies.

Subtitle—"*Let us have peace!*"

Picture — President Lincoln, General Grant, General Lee, President Davis, General Longstreet, and the two armies shake hands, and standing in line repeat these words:

Subtitle—"*Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever.*"—*Chicago Tribune.*

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Another Effect.—"I tell yuh, Bill, there ain't near as big fish in th' lake since prohibition went into effect!"—*Judge.*

It often Sounds Like That.—

GIRL HEARS RADIO MUSIC UNDERGOING 2 OPERATIONS

—Headline in the New York Herald.

Correct.—"Tommy," asked the teacher, "what can you tell me of America's foreign relations at the present time?"

"They're all broke," answered the brightest boy in the class.—*The American Legion Weekly.*

Etymological Bigotry.—"How d'yer like yer new boss, Mame?" asked one stenographer of another on the elevated.

"Oh, he ain't so bad, only he's kind of bigoted."

"What yer mean, bigoted?"

"He seems ter think that words can only be spelled in his way."—*Boston Transcript.*

Bracing Him Up.—It was the morning of the new curate's first sermon, and he was most anxious to make a good impression. As he was rather a vain young man he turned to the old verger and asked *sotto voce*: "Could you get me a glass? A small one will do." The verger hurriedly departed, but soon returned with something under his coat. "I know what it is to be nervous," he said kindly "I've brought you a whole bottle." The curate blushed and gasped, for he was not a drinking man. "Bu—but—" he began. "Ssh!" said the verger. "I'd never have got it if I hadn't said it was for you."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco)*

Spanked, vs. Unspanked, Wives

Husbands no longer, except in rare cases, administer corporal chastisement. So far as civilization advanced. Yet sometimes—sometimes I wonder. . . .

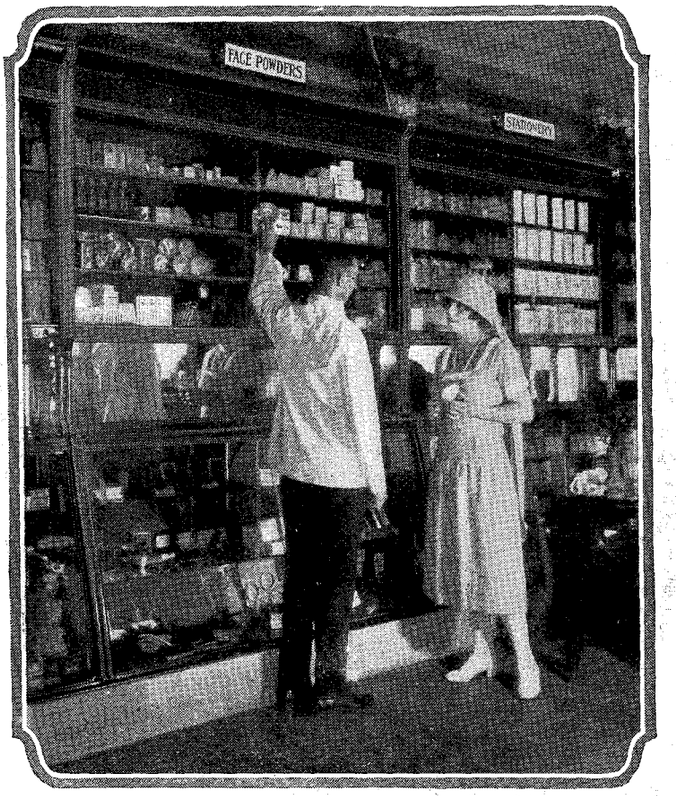
Let us be plain with ourselves. Are wives any happier for being unspanked? Please observe that I do not support spanking *qua* spanking. I merely ask, are wives happier than they were when spanking was considered respectable, homely, and decent?

Personally, I don't believe they are. It is a horrible admission to have to make; but an indigenous honesty wrings it from me. Neurasthenia among married women is alarmingly prevalent. Hysterical symptoms are on the increase. In short, we have developed "tantrums."

"Tantrums" are an unpleasant affliction. They are accompanied by profound depression, and your hair comes out. Nobody having tantrums can be happy. That is where the husband's responsibility comes in. Didn't he promise to cherish her in tantrums and in health? I consider it his positive duty to put his foot down firmly on a tantrum whenever it threatens to disturb his poor wife's native serenity.

The average husband takes the tantrums on his shoulder and says, "Never mind, dear, you shall come and choose a nice new fur coat with me to-morrow," or some such. And, of course, the tantrums get worse than ever; and more hair comes out. How a man can have the heart to be so cruel to the poor innocent woman who married him, I can not understand.

Oh! if husbands would only realize how much happier we should be if, on the first appearance of a tantrum, they would quite kindly and tenderly throw the furniture at our heads!—*Kathleen O'Brien in the London Chronicle.*



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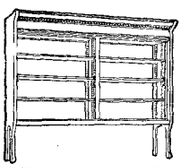
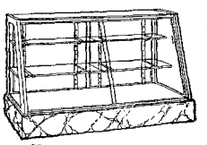
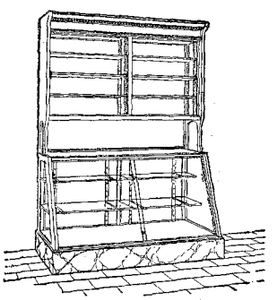


No. 1340—UPPER DISPLAY UNIT—rests on the base.



No. 1200 — BASE UNIT—a complete showcase.



COMBINATION OF BASE AND UPPER DISPLAY UNITS, each unit 6 feet long. Add new units at either end. Both ends finished.

ASK your own experience if this isn't true:—a cub clerk with a good merchandise display will sell more goods than a seasoned salesman and a poor display. To make all your clerks better salesmen, try the stimulating influence of McLean Units—*front-opening showcases* that simplify the art of setting up attractive displays.

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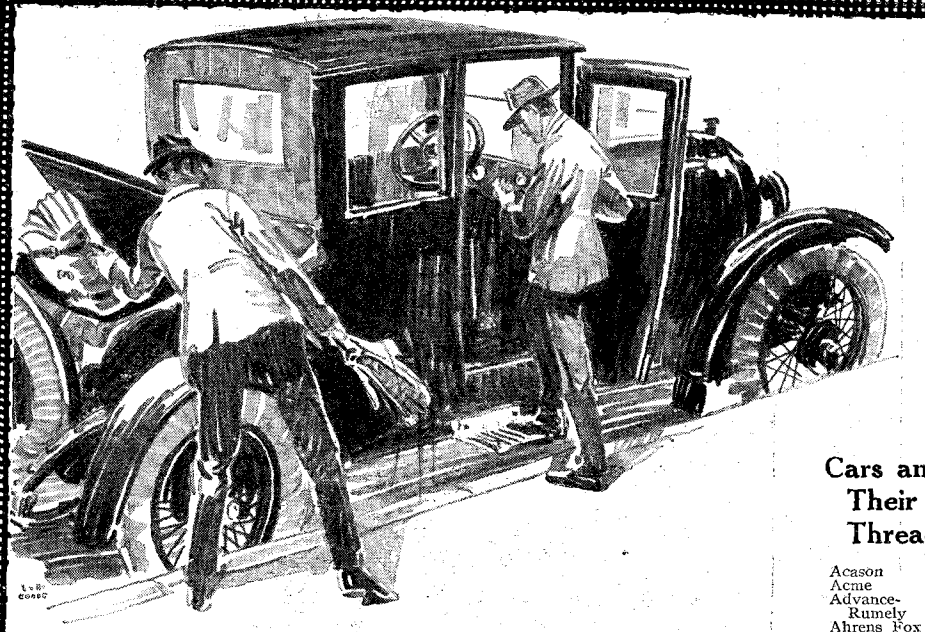

"Let's Go!"

The on-the-job, at-it-early-and-late sort of person demands the same thing of his battery that he demands of himself—*instant, unfailing action.*

Thousands of "let's go" men have learned to depend on the Willard Threaded Rubber Battery because it makes a good finish as well as a good start—*continuing* to give uninterrupted service after many another battery has gone repeatedly to the shop for repairs, reinsulation and (finally) replacement.

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